

MAY 25 '42

# Social Security Bulletin

Volume 5

APRIL 1942

Number 4

## Social Security in Review

THE SHARP RISE in unemployment benefit payments which occurred in December and January did not continue in February. As a result of the fewer working days and possibly the reemployment of many workers who lost their jobs in January, February disbursements registered a 3-percent decrease from the January total. However, the \$39.9 million paid out in benefits during February was higher than the level for any month in 1941 and 15 percent above that in February 1941. About half the States reported increases, but Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, with heavy conversion unemployment, accounted for almost one-fourth of the total. If these three States were excluded from the comparisons, February benefit payments would have shown a decrease of 7 percent from January and would have been 5 percent less than the amount in February 1941. Almost 3.3 million man-weeks of unemployment were compensated, and 1.2 million workers received at least one benefit payment during the month.

Although public employment offices made fewer placements in February than in January, the usual January–February drop was greatly lessened by the war-production program. The 402,000 nonagricultural placements represented a decline of less than 1 percent, compared with corresponding January–February declines of 3 and 10 percent in 1941 and 1940. Moreover, one-tenth more nonagricultural placements were made than in February 1941 and nearly twice as many as in February 1940. Agricultural placements, numbering 23,200, dropped more than one-fourth from January and were about half the number made in February 1941. More than half of all farm placements in February were concentrated in Texas, Arizona, and California.

The number of job seekers registered at public employment offices decreased slightly from the January high, but the active file remained higher

at the end of February than for any other month since July 1941. For the fifth successive month there was an increase in the number of workers registered as fully qualified and available for jobs in 623 occupations important for war production. Nearly two-fifths of the total rise in primary registrations for these occupations took place in Michigan, where large numbers of automobile workers were laid off. Building-construction workers also accounted for a large share of the rise. In both the automotive and construction trades, available registrants were already more than sufficient to meet anticipated demands. In the highly skilled aircraft, machine-shop, and shipbuilding occupations, on the other hand, where shortages of workers have long been acute, there were only negligible increases, when any, in the number of job seekers registered.

AMONG THE PLANS for recruitment of additional workers for war production are two which concern potential sources of labor supply which have not as yet been tapped to any real extent. In March all farm-placement offices of the United States Employment Service were directed to determine the extent to which the services of women not customarily employed on farms may be needed this year, and to enlist the cooperation of all individuals, groups, and agencies in a community who can lend effective assistance in planning and carrying out such a recruitment program. In some communities, consideration is being given to the formation of women's land armies, similar to those organized during the last war. The Employment Service will be responsible for determining the areas where ordinary sources of local labor will not meet the demand, the amount of recruitment necessary, the kind of workers needed, and when and where they will be needed. All recruiting will be channeled through Employment Service offices, which will take the orders

and select and place the workers. The functions of the cooperating groups—schools, colleges, women's committees of State and local defense councils, farm-market groups, chambers of commerce, churches, and other community organizations—will include promotional efforts to develop public response to the emergency; training programs for the workers; arrangements for transportation and housing, and supervision of the housing facilities; physical examinations by volunteer local physicians, and general supervision of health conditions.

Close cooperation between secondary school officials and the Employment Service in determining the need for and advisability of establishing an accelerated program was recommended in a national statement of policy on wartime acceleration of secondary school programs, issued by the Wartime Commission of the United States Office of Education. Acceleration of the school curriculum (not involving college preparatory courses) will permit pupils who give evidence of rapid maturity to become more immediately available for vocational training, for such jobs as harvesting perishable crops or holiday selling, or, when regulations allow, for enlistment in the armed forces. Secondary school officials are asked to consult with the local office of the Employment Service to ascertain local labor-market demands or demands elsewhere which can be supplied by youth in the locality. Acceleration is not to be compulsory for any student, and school authorities are advised to avoid adopting policies which, because of schedules and other requirements, would result in compulsory acceleration for all pupils. It is emphasized that a youth's educational program will not be disturbed unless there is definite need for his services and only when all other labor resources have been exhausted.

FURTHER STEPS in the mobilization of farm labor for the expanded program of agricultural production were outlined in a statement issued on March 12 by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, concerning the coordination of war-production activities of the Department of Agriculture with the activities of the United States Employment Service. United States Department of Agriculture War Boards have been established in each State and each agricultural county to integrate the activities of the Depart-

ment in the farm-labor field and to coordinate the Department's war-production activities with those of other governmental agencies. The Boards are authorized to use personnel or funds for carrying out any necessary emergency action that individual agencies of the Department are unable to effectuate.

"In the mobilization of farm workers" the statement says, "the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards are fully responsible for cooperating with the Employment Service to facilitate and supplement its activities, especially in relation to activities in rural communities and localities which the Employment Service would not ordinarily serve."

The coordinated program in which the Employment Service will assist includes registration of (1) all unemployed farm workers and members of farm families unemployed and available for work; (2) all farm laborers, operators, and members of farm families who are partially employed but would be available for part-time work on other farms; (3) all operators of farm equipment who perform custom work; (4) all school youth and all women available for farm work.

The program also calls for development of plans for use of all qualified persons employed on WPA and NYA projects; use during peak seasonal operations of town persons who are regularly employed in other occupations; the exchange between farmers of their own labor and that of members of their families, regular full-time hired men, and seasonal workers who are or may be housed on the individual farms; necessary training to make effective use of farm labor; local centralized living facilities for migratory labor from which they may be dispatched to particular jobs; and plans for the transportation of workers to and from work.

THE EFFECTS of the defense program on employment opportunities in jobs covered by old-age and survivors insurance and increased interest of women in employment are revealed in data on applicants for account numbers in 1941. During the year, 6.7 million accounts were established, more than during any other year since 1937, the year of initial registration. Nearly 2 million applications were filed by women, both the largest absolute number since 1937 and the largest in proportion to all applications. In the fourth

quarter of 1941, for the first time on record, more than half the applicants for account numbers were women.

Monthly benefits in force under the old-age and survivors insurance program totaled 523,000 at the end of February, almost 4 percent more than in January and 80 percent more than in February 1941. The amount of benefits in force totaled \$9.5 million, an increase of nearly 4 percent from the previous month and of 78 percent from February 1941. Primary benefits, which in January 1941 represented 52 percent of the total number of benefits in force, declined to 47 percent of the total by the end of February 1942.

Total assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund amounted to \$2,959 million at the end of February, an increase of \$170 million over the previous month and of \$775 million over February 1941. By error the increase in assets of the fund during the calendar year 1941 was stated as \$730,000 in the February 1942 issue of the Bulletin, page 1. The figure should have read \$731 million.

CIVILIAN WAR RELIEF BENEFITS under the President's temporary allocation of funds were first certified by the Social Security Board on March 20, shortly after the first claims were received. Monthly benefits were approved for 972 dependents of 487 wage earners who are dead, disabled, detained, or missing as a result of enemy action. The total amount certified as of March 27 was \$25,613. Most of these claims were filed by dependents of workers on Wake and Guam Islands.

Insofar as possible, application forms for these benefits were completed by personnel of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance from records maintained by the insurance company with which the Navy Department had a blanket contract for workers engaged on Pacific bases. The forms were then dispatched to the Board's field offices for execution by claimants, in order to permit the completed claims to be received, adjudicated, and certified for payment during the month of March.

During the month, coverage was extended to residents of Hawaii and Alaska and to dependents of seamen. Definitions of certain terms contained in the presidential order, such as "citizenship," "enemy action," and "detention," were clarified. Conferences were held with the Maritime Commission and other agencies for coordination of war relief activities. Changes in procedural instructions and forms required by these actions were expedited, and revised instructions distributed to field offices. Wage records will be sent to field offices to aid in settlement of war relief claims. A study of the District of Columbia laws was completed; these laws will be used in administering the relationship provisions of this temporary civilian war relief program.

Military casualty lists received from front-line war agencies will be forwarded, under procedures to be devised shortly, to local offices. Survivors of deceased individuals who may be eligible for insurance benefits will be assisted in filing claims.

A permanent program of civilian war relief benefits is now being studied. Bills to provide such a program have already been introduced in Congress.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE and for earnings under the several Federal work programs in the continental United States totaled \$157 million in February, 3 percent less than in January and 27 percent less than February 1941 expenditures. The unduplicated number of recipients and households estimated to have benefited from these payments during the month was 10.4 million persons in 4.1 million households, slightly less than in January. For February 1941 the corresponding estimates were 15.1 million persons in 5.5 million households. Earnings under Federal work programs, which represented 46 percent of total expenditures for the month, were 43 percent less than in February 1941; general relief payments—12 percent of the total expended—were 33 percent less; and aggregate payments for the three special types of public assistance—41 percent of the total—increased 10 percent.

# Seasonal Workers Under the Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Law

EDWARD F. MEDLEY\*

THE PAYMENT of unemployment benefits to seasonal workers has raised practical and theoretical problems since unemployment compensation laws went into effect in this country. Many State laws have restricted the benefit rights of seasonal workers, and others have expressly delegated to administrative agencies responsibility for studying the problem. As a result, State agencies have undertaken considerable research in seasonality, most of it directed toward determining the seasonal character of certain industries. Such research is little more than a first step, however, since the problem in relation to unemployment compensation is to determine whether or not individuals who work for seasonal employers are in the labor market throughout the year and, if not, what types of benefit restrictions should be applied to them. This study analyzes the year-round employment experience of individuals employed in Minnesota in the highly seasonal canning industry. Their benefit experience is also analyzed to indicate the extent to which it was influenced by the nature of their employment and the statutory restriction on their benefit rights.

## *The Minnesota Seasonal Provision*

Provisions restricting the benefit rights of seasonal workers first became effective in Minnesota during 1939.<sup>1</sup> The 1939 law defined seasonal employment as "employment in any industry or any establishment or class of occupation in any industry engaged in activities relating to the first processing of seasonally produced agricultural products in which, because of the seasonal nature thereof, it is customary to operate only during a regularly recurring period or periods of less than 26 weeks in any calendar year." This provision differs from those incorporated in most State

\* Bureau of Employment Security, Reports and Analysis Division. This study was made with the cooperation of the Research and Statistics Unit of the Minnesota Division of Employment and Security, which made its records available and prepared the tabulations on which the study is based.

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1939 a statutory provision to restrict the benefit rights of seasonal workers had been adopted, but the benefit rights of seasonal workers had not been restricted.

unemployment compensation laws in that it is restricted to employment in the first processing of agricultural products. As a result, in 1939 only 16 firms were determined to be seasonal.

The Minnesota Division of Employment and Security was authorized by the law to determine the normal operating period or periods of each of the firms declared seasonal. None of these periods could be more than 6 months in length. Benefit rights of seasonal workers in Minnesota were reduced by restricting the wage credits which they might obtain for wages earned from seasonal firms. Normally, Minnesota workers received wage credits equal to the full amount of their base-period wages from covered employment, but for seasonal workers the law stated that "with respect to wages paid by or due from an employer to an employee during the base period for seasonal employment . . . 'wage credits' shall mean the proportion (computed to the next highest multiple of 5 percent) of such wages which the customary period of operations bears to a calendar year." For example, if an employer's season were declared to continue for 13 weeks (25 percent of 52 weeks), only 25 percent of the wages earned from that employer by seasonal workers could be used as wage credits in determining their benefit rights. Once the wage credits of seasonal workers were computed in accordance with the given ratio, their eligibility for benefits, weekly benefit amounts, and maximum benefit rights were determined by the formula applicable to all workers.\*

Restriction of the benefit rights of seasonal workers through reduction of their wage credits suggests a strong link between the seasonal provision and the experience-rating provision of the Minnesota statute. Under the experience-

\* At the time claims were filed by workers whose experience is analyzed here, the Minnesota law provided a base period consisting of the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters preceding the benefit year. The benefit year was a 52-week period following filing of a valid claim for benefits. To be eligible for benefits, claimants must have earned 30 times their weekly benefit amount during the base period. The weekly benefit amount was  $\frac{1}{4}$  of earnings in that quarter of the base period when earnings were highest, but not more than \$15. Benefit duration was limited to the lesser of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of wage credits or 16 times the weekly benefit amount.

rating provision, the wage credits of a beneficiary are charged against the account of the employer or employers by whom the wages were paid. Reduction of wage credits therefore reduces the probability that seasonal employers will pay increased rates under the experience-rating provision. This method of restricting seasonal workers' benefit rights is sharply differentiated from seasonal provisions in other State laws, which generally allow benefits based on seasonal wages to be drawn only during the active season, on the ground that seasonal workers are not in the labor market during the off-season. While there are theoretical and practical objections to such restrictions, they do attempt to relate the claimants' benefit rights to their labor-market status rather than to the effect of such benefit payments on the contribution rates of their former employers.

As authorized by the statute, the Division defined a seasonal worker as one employed by a seasonal employer during the determined operating season and not employed by that employer outside the operating season in any calendar quarter in which part of the operating season occurred. In effect, this definition meant that any worker hired prior to the date on which the season started, even if only a day before, or retained after the ending date for a single day, was a nonseasonal worker.<sup>3</sup> Superficially, this definition appears restrictive. Actually, however, 85 percent of the employees of the firms affected were held to be seasonal workers, and they are referred to in the following discussion as workers declared seasonal. The remaining 15 percent of the workers employed by seasonal firms outside as well as during the defined operating season are referred to as workers declared nonseasonal.

Although the Minnesota law provides that the Division on its own motion may determine an industry, class of occupation, or establishment to be seasonal, determinations were limited to individual employers. Determinations were made only after application from the employer and after an open hearing.

During the spring and summer of 1939, hearings concerning seasonal determinations were held by the Division. Only 16 employers engaged in the

first processing of agricultural products could demonstrate that their seasonal periods of operation were shorter than 26 weeks. Fifteen were canners of vegetables and pickles, and one processed sugar beets.<sup>4</sup> The canneries all packed corn, and 10 also packed peas. One of the 10 also canned pickles and another canned asparagus. These are products which can be canned only at certain times of the year, and since there was little diversity of products the operating seasons were all relatively short. The 5 canneries which packed only corn operated for about 54 days, from late July until the middle of September. Those which packed both corn and peas operated for about 109 days, from early in June to September. The cannery handling pickles operated from June to the middle of October—about 130 days—and the firm handling asparagus operated about 180 days, from the first of May until late October. The sugar-beet processor operated for a period of approximately 100 days, from September to January. With one exception the operating periods were not more than 4 months in length, and peak operations covered a much shorter period, usually not more than a few weeks.

The 1939 pay roll of the 16 firms amounted to approximately \$2.2 million, 80 percent of it concentrated in four firms. Most of the seasonal firms employed 100–500 workers at the peak of the season. There were no very small firms in the group, and only two large firms—one employing 1,300 and another employing 4,800 workers. The peak seasonal employment of the 16 firms in 1939 was about 10,700 workers, and the number of different workers employed at any time during the year totaled 13,200. About three-fourths of the peak employment was concentrated in firms whose normal operating period extended from June or July to September, and only 2 percent was accounted for by the one firm which normally operated for 6 months. Employment outside the operating period was low, generally about 10–15 percent of peak employment. The seasonal firms represented a negligible portion of the 46,400 covered employers in Minnesota in 1939, and their employees represented only 2.4 percent of the 541,000 workers with wage credits during that year.

The type of labor utilized by canneries is largely determined by their location, the nature of the

<sup>3</sup> The definition has since been amended to permit wages earned during the operating period to be classified as seasonal even though the workers are retained by the employer outside the operating period.

<sup>4</sup> Two additional firms determined seasonal did not operate during 1939.

jobs, and the duration of the canning season. Most of the establishments were located in or near towns of less than 2,000 persons in the southern Minnesota agricultural district. Youths, housewives, and farm hands are available in farm communities for a few weeks' work in the summer. Migratory and urban workers are not attracted in any great numbers when the season is very short. The adequate supply of local labor makes it unnecessary for the employers to attempt to recruit workers from other areas. The canning jobs during the defined operating period—such as unloading and weighing crops, inspecting vegetables, and tending cooking vats and canning machines—are for the most part semiskilled and unskilled.

The combination of these factors results in the employment of large numbers of workers who are either not in the labor market throughout the year, such as housewives and students, or who are normally engaged in farm work. Approximately two-fifths of the workers employed in the defined 1939 seasons were women, many of whom were probably not interested in other employment. A report made by the United States Department of Labor indicates that "Housewives in the town or village and from nearby towns were reported as a dependable source by over four-fifths of all canning plants, and farmers' wives and daughters by over three-fifths of the plants. Further, the town housewives comprised three-fourths or more of the women seasonal workers in 44 percent of the plants giving them employment."<sup>5</sup>

#### *Earnings of Workers Employed by Seasonal Firms*

Workers employed by the 16 seasonal firms earned, for the most part, only small amounts in covered employment during 1939. One-third of the 13,200 workers did not have covered earnings of as much as \$50 during the year (table 1).<sup>6</sup> Three-fourths earned less than \$200,

<sup>5</sup> U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, *Application of Labor Legislation to the Fruit and Vegetable Canning and Preserving Industries*. 693 firms, 17 located in Minnesota, were surveyed during 1938 and 1939 for this report. Seasonal workers referred to in this monograph are all workers employed by canning and preserving firms, and not those declared seasonal under the Minnesota statute.

<sup>6</sup> All earnings data used here refer only to earnings from firms covered by the Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Law. Since this law then extended to employers of one or more persons in covered industries, the only significant noncovered employment available to these workers was in agriculture. For about 5 percent of these workers, the annual-earnings data relate to the year ended September 30, 1939, or March 31, 1940.

**Table 1.—Distribution of seasonal and nonseasonal workers employed by 16 seasonal firms in Minnesota,<sup>1</sup> by total earnings in covered employment, 1939**

Annual earnings	All workers		Seasonal workers		Nonseasonal workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	13,155	100.0	11,170	100.0	1,985	100.0
Less than \$50.....	4,422	33.6	4,170	37.3	252	12.7
50-99.....	2,917	22.2	2,776	24.9	141	7.1
100-149.....	1,713	13.0	1,570	14.1	143	7.2
150-199.....	951	7.2	822	7.4	129	6.5
200-299.....	1,044	7.9	842	7.5	202	10.2
300-399.....	603	4.6	447	4.0	156	7.9
400-599.....	518	4.0	281	2.5	237	11.9
600-799.....	305	2.3	165	1.5	140	7.1
800-999.....	213	1.6	81	.7	132	6.6
1,000 or more.....	469	3.6	16	.1	453	22.8

<sup>1</sup> Workers employed by the seasonal firms only during the determined operating season were designated seasonal workers; workers employed by the same firms outside, or during and outside, the operating season were designated nonseasonal.

and 3.6 percent earned \$1,000 or more. Median annual earnings were about \$90, an amount which suggests that, for the bulk of the workers, covered employment was merely supplementary and not a primary source of livelihood.

The workers declared nonseasonal who were employed by the seasonal firms had higher annual earnings than did workers declared seasonal. More than one-third of the seasonal workers earned less than \$50, and another one-fourth earned from \$50 to \$99. Only 20 percent of the nonseasonal workers were in these low-earnings brackets (table 1). Of the 469 workers who earned \$1,000 or more, 453 were nonseasonal. Median annual earnings of the seasonal workers were approximately \$75, while the median earnings of nonseasonal workers were almost \$400. Only 1 seasonal worker out of 20 had earnings of as much as \$400.

Since the year-round work experience of workers declared seasonal is relevant to the seasonality problem, the proportion of their earnings paid by the seasonal employers was determined. Seasonal workers had at most a few months of employment with seasonal employers, and almost three-fourths (73 percent) received all their earnings in covered employment from the seasonal employer (table 2). On the other hand, 14 percent of these workers received less than two-fifths of their covered wages from seasonal employers, and 6.0 percent received less than one-fifth from this source.

The few workers declared seasonal who had

**Table 2.—Distribution of seasonal workers employed by 16 seasonal firms in Minnesota, by ratio of seasonal earnings to total earnings in covered employment, 1939**

Ratio of seasonal earnings to total earnings (percent)	Number	Percent
Total	11,170	100.0
100	8,112	72.6
50-99	758	6.8
60-79	352	3.1
40-59	346	3.1
20-39	933	8.4
Less than 20	669	6.0

substantial earnings in 1939 were generally those who earned wages from both seasonal and other employers. No seasonal worker received as much as \$600 from a seasonal employer during the year (table 3); almost half earned less than \$50 from seasonal employers, and about three-fourths earned less than \$100. If annual earnings of \$200 are accepted as a measure of attachment to the labor market for unemployment compensation purposes, only 6.1 percent of the seasonal workers would have met this test on the basis of their seasonal earnings in 1939.<sup>7</sup>

It is unlikely that these workers would ordinarily earn much more in seasonal employment than they did in 1939. The normal operating periods of these firms are generally less than 4 months, and peak employment lasts only a few weeks. It is not surprising that a group of workers, largely unskilled, should have very low earnings in jobs of such short duration.

The earnings records of the workers declared nonseasonal present an entirely different picture. Although the seasonal workers with substantial earnings all worked for employers other than those declared seasonal, the reverse tended to be true of the nonseasonal workers. Of the 585 who earned \$800 or more, 542 earned this amount from seasonal employers alone, an indication of the probability that these were permanent employees.

Workers declared nonseasonal received considerably higher amounts from seasonal employers in 1939 than did seasonal workers. One-third of them received \$600 or more, whereas no seasonal worker earned so much. However, a substantial portion of the nonseasonal workers had low earnings; about one-fifth earned less than \$50, and more than one-fourth earned less than \$100.

<sup>7</sup> The present Minnesota law requires \$200 in covered wages in 1 year as a condition to the receipt of benefits.

Only about 27 percent of the seasonal and 30 percent of the nonseasonal workers found employment in other covered industries during 1939. There were no significant differences between the distributions of seasonal and nonseasonal workers by industry of other employment (table 4). The distribution of both groups by industry was, however, different in two respects from the distribution of other covered workers in Minnesota. A relatively large number of seasonal workers found employment in construction and relatively few found employment in manufacturing.<sup>8</sup> The seasonal firms were located at a considerable distance from the major manufacturing centers of the State, which may account for the fact that, while 28 percent of the covered employment was in manufacturing, only 15 percent of the employment of seasonal workers in other industries was in manufacturing.

More than one-third of the workers declared seasonal were women, of whom more than half earned less than \$50 in 1939; fewer than 2 percent earned as much as \$300 (table 5). These low earnings resulted from two factors: relatively fewer women earned wages from employers other than those declared seasonal, and women received smaller wages from the seasonal firms than did men. The earnings of men were also low, but substantially higher than those of women. While the median for women was less than \$49, the median for men was \$103.

<sup>8</sup> The distributions of workers by industry presented in table 4 are not precisely comparable. The distribution relating to all covered employment is based on average employment throughout the year, while the other two distributions indicate the total number of individuals employed in given industries. This difference accounts in some degree for the difference in the percent of all covered workers and the percent of the group studied who found employment in the seasonal construction industry.

**Table 3.—Distribution of seasonal and nonseasonal workers employed by 16 seasonal firms in Minnesota, by earnings from these firms, 1939**

Annual earnings in seasonal firms	Seasonal workers		Nonseasonal workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,170	100.0	1,985	100.0
Less than \$50	5,273	47.2	377	19.0
50-99	3,033	27.2	170	8.6
100-149	1,478	13.2	170	8.6
150-199	707	6.3	124	6.2
200-299	418	3.7	177	8.9
300-399	196	1.8	150	7.5
400-599	65	.6	176	8.9
600-799			99	5.0
800-999			111	5.6
1,000 or more			431	21.7

Only 15 percent of the women seasonal workers, as compared to 35 percent of the men, had employment in other covered industries. For 21 percent of the men and only 10 percent of the women were seasonal earnings less than half of

Ratio (percent) of seasonal to total earnings	Percent of seasonal workers	
	Men	Women
Total.....	100	100
100.....	65	85
50-99.....	14	5
Less than 50.....	21	10

total earnings. The employment of farm women and housewives from nearby towns may have accounted for the low percentage of women having other earnings.

Three-fifths of the women earned less than \$50 from seasonal employers, and another third earned \$50-99 (table 5). Only 7.9 percent of the women received as much as \$100 from seasonal employers. Women in canneries are hired chiefly for the inside canning operations and are ordinarily employed only at the peak of the operating season. Men, on the other hand, are hired not only at the peak of the season but also for the operations which precede and follow the actual canning operation. The earnings of men seasonal workers, while in many cases not large enough to be considered as a primary source of income, tended to be somewhat higher than earnings of women. In contrast to the 7.9 percent of the women who earned \$100 or more, 36 percent of the men earned at least this amount.

#### **Benefit Experience of Seasonal Workers**

The fact that the employers studied had clearly defined and recurring peaks in employment does not necessarily imply that they hired workers whose only employment was during the seasonal peak; such firms could have employed workers who were regularly in the labor market. It is probable, however, that most of these workers were not in the labor market the year round. Their earnings in covered industries were generally so low as to be obviously supplemental, and the fact that so few found work in other covered industries implies that most of them were not seeking such employment. The nature of the labor supply in small agricultural communities

further bears out this assumption. It seems safe to say that the seasonal restriction in Minnesota was applied to a group of workers most of whom were definitely seasonal.

*Seasonal claimants.*—Of all covered workers in Minnesota, 19 percent claimed benefits in 1939. But of all employees of seasonal firms, only 13 percent claimed benefits during the year ended September 30, 1940. Moreover, only 7.6 percent of the employees of seasonal firms who were declared to be seasonal workers filed claims, while 28 percent of this group who were declared to be nonseasonal workers filed claims (table 6). Thus, a much smaller proportion of those who experienced extensive periods of no covered employment than of those who had substantial earnings and employment in covered industry filed claims for benefits.

The primary reason for the failure of all but a small proportion of the workers declared seasonal to file claims was probably their inability to qualify for benefits. During 1939 and 1940, the Minnesota law required that an unemployed worker have wage credits equal to 30 times his weekly benefit amount to be eligible. Over half the workers declared seasonal who filed claims met this test, but less than one-tenth of those who did not file claims would have been able to meet it. The few potentially eligible seasonal workers who did not file claims may have been continuously employed in covered or noncovered industry, out of the labor market, or ignorant of their rights under the law.

**Table 4.—Percentage distribution of all covered workers in Minnesota, by industry, and of workers employed by 16 seasonal firms, by industry of nonseasonal employment, 1939**

Industry	Percent of all covered workers	Percent of workers in seasonal firms who had other employment	
		Seasonal workers	Non-seasonal workers
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	(1)	.1	1.5
Mining.....	2.2	1.3	1.2
Construction.....	6.6	22.3	24.8
Manufacturing.....	27.6	14.7	15.1
Public utilities.....	7.0	7.1	8.5
Trade.....	39.5	40.4	36.9
Finance.....	5.4	3.6	1.9
Service.....	10.9	10.5	9.8
Industries n. e. c.....	.8	(1)	.3

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Primarily because such workers would have been declared ineligible, benefit claims were filed by only 0.8 percent of the workers declared seasonal whose 1939 earnings were less than \$50 and 1.6 percent of those whose earnings were \$50-99 (table 6). The proportion of workers filing claims increased as earnings increased, reaching a peak of 46 percent in the \$400-599 bracket. Among workers earning more than \$600, full employment may have caused the percentage who filed claims to decline. That the percentage of claimants in the \$200-599 brackets was not higher was probably due to the large number of housewives and farm workers who were not considered available for work and thus would have been ineligible for unemployment compensation despite sufficient earnings.

Among workers declared nonseasonal, there were likewise almost no claimants in the lowest brackets, and the highest percentage was in the \$400-599 bracket. The percentage of nonseasonal workers filing claims was higher in most brackets than the percentage of seasonal workers, probably because wage credits of the nonseasonal workers were not reduced by the seasonality provision and they could thus meet the eligibility requirement more easily. The small percentage of claimants among nonseasonal workers who earned \$1,000 or more was probably the result of full employment.

Seasonal workers who earned only a negligible fraction of their 1939 wages in seasonal employment were more likely to file claims than workers who earned the bulk of their wages in seasonal employment. Claims were filed by only 2 percent of the workers whose earnings were entirely from seasonal firms, but by 28 percent of those

**Table 6.—Distribution of seasonal and nonseasonal workers employed by 16 seasonal firms in Minnesota, and percent who claimed benefits, by total earnings in covered employment, 1939**

Total annual earnings	Seasonal workers		Nonseasonal workers	
	Number	Percent who claimed benefits	Number	Percent who claimed benefits
Total	11,170	7.6	1,985	28.3
Less than \$50	4,170	.8	252	.4
50-99	2,776	1.6	141	5.0
100-149	1,570	6.0	143	25.2
150-199	822	13.0	129	37.2
200-299	842	28.9	202	47.5
300-399	447	32.9	156	50.6
400-599	281	46.2	237	60.7
600-799	165	23.0	140	55.0
800-999	81	14.8	132	36.4
1,000 or more	16	25.0	453	5.7

whose earnings were about equally divided between seasonal and other covered employment and by 44 percent of those whose earnings were almost entirely in other employment.

Although only a small portion of the workers designated as seasonal were actually in the labor market throughout the year, the distributions of claimants by 1939 earnings and by ratio of seasonal to total earnings show that claimants among workers declared seasonal were generally the few actually seeking work the year round. Thus, while the bulk of the workers declared seasonal were truly seasonal in the sense that they left the labor market after the active season, most of those who claimed benefits were not truly seasonal in the sense that they remained in the labor market after the end of the active season. It has sometimes been held that for unemployment compensation purposes a seasonal worker should be de-

**Table 5.—Distribution of male and female seasonal workers in Minnesota, by total earnings in covered employment and by earnings in 16 seasonal firms, 1939**

Annual earnings	Male seasonal workers in—				Female seasonal workers in—			
	All covered employment	Percent of total	Seasonal firms	Percent of total	All covered employment	Percent of total	Seasonal firms	Percent of total
Total	6,981	100.0	6,981	100.0	4,189	100.0	4,189	100.0
Less than \$50	1,977	28.3	2,769	39.7	2,193	52.3	2,504	59.8
50-99	1,429	20.5	1,680	24.1	1,347	32.2	1,353	32.3
100-149	1,241	17.8	1,203	17.2	329	7.9	275	6.6
150-199	692	10.0	664	9.5	130	3.1	43	1.0
200-299	727	10.4	405	5.8	115	2.7	13	.3
300-399	409	5.9	195	2.8	38	.9	1	(1)
400-599	261	3.7	65	.9	20	.5		
600-799	149	2.1			16	.4		
800-999	80	1.1			1	(1)		
1,000 or more	16	.2						

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

fined, not as in Minnesota, but as one who earns 80 percent of his covered wages in seasonal employment.<sup>9</sup> By this standard only 23 percent of the Minnesota seasonal claimants would have been adjudged seasonal. The year-round character of the work experience of the seasonal claimants should be kept in mind while examining their benefit experience.

*Effect of seasonal restrictions on benefit experience.*—Since many of the workers declared seasonal did not claim benefits because they were obviously ineligible, the proportion of those who did file claims and were found ineligible does not provide a measure of the true effect of the eligibility requirement. Of the 852 seasonal workers who claimed benefits, 27 percent would have been ineligible even if there had been no seasonal restriction. However, the reduction of wage credits caused an additional 18 percent to be ineligible. Hence, about 1 in every 5 of this small group, most of whom had substantial earnings outside the operating season, was denied all benefit rights because of the seasonal provision in the law.

The workers declared seasonal who claimed benefits, and particularly those eligible for benefits, were in general workers who earned less from seasonal firms than from other firms. They had fairly substantial earnings as compared with other seasonal workers, but their earnings were usually lower than those of other Minnesota claimants, as is shown by the fact that their weekly benefit amounts were low in comparison with those of other claimants.<sup>10</sup> Whereas only 4.0 percent of all Minnesota claimants had weekly benefit amounts of \$5 or less, and 27 percent had weekly benefit amounts of \$14 and \$15, these percentages would have been almost exactly reversed for seasonal claimants even if their wage credits had not been reduced (table 7). After wage credits were reduced, 36 percent of the eligible seasonal claimants were entitled to \$5 a week or less, and only 19 percent were entitled to \$10 or more.

The weekly benefit amounts of about two-thirds of the eligible seasonal claimants were not affected by the reduction of wage credits. For those affected, the reductions ranged from \$1 to \$10.

<sup>9</sup> The Washington Unemployment Compensation Act uses this definition to identify seasonal workers.

<sup>10</sup> Under the law then in effect, the weekly benefit amount was determined as  $\frac{1}{2}$  of wage credits in that quarter when wage credits were highest, but not more than \$15 or less than \$3. For payment purposes, benefit amounts of \$3 and \$4 were raised to \$5.

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of all eligible claimants in Minnesota and of eligible seasonal claimants before and after seasonal reduction of wage credits, by weekly benefit amount

Weekly benefit amount	All claimants	Seasonal claimants	
		Before wage-credit reduction	After wage-credit reduction
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$5 or less	4.0	24.2	36.3
6-9	41.6	50.7	44.9
10-13	27.3	19.8	14.9
14-15	27.1	5.3	4.0

An unemployed worker's weekly benefit amount is usually calculated as approximately one-half his usual weekly wage.<sup>11</sup> A seasonal provision of the Minnesota type tends to destroy this relationship between weekly benefits and usual earnings.

Total benefits payable to Minnesota claimants during a benefit year were limited to the lesser of one-third of wage credits or 16 times the weekly benefit amount. Seasonal restrictions on wage credits reduced by about one-fifth the benefits payable to 80 percent of the eligible claimants who had been declared seasonal. Without this reduction these workers would have been entitled to an average of \$113 in benefits; after the reduction they were entitled to only \$90. The seasonal claimants not affected—those with sufficient wage credits to be entitled to 16 times the weekly benefit amount despite the restriction—were entitled to an average of \$129 during their benefit year.

*Benefits drawn by seasonal claimants.*—It is often assumed that seasonal workers, because of their recurring periods of unemployment, will automatically draw all the benefits to which they are entitled. Actually, only 56 percent of the eligible claimants declared seasonal drew all the benefits to which they were entitled, and 10 percent drew less than one-tenth of their potential benefits (table 8). Among all Minnesota claimants whose benefit years ended in the third quarter of 1940, 46 percent exhausted their benefit rights.

Since the few workers declared seasonal who claimed benefits could be classified as workers who happened to work for seasonal employers during

<sup>11</sup> Although most State laws attempt to preserve this relationship, weekly benefit amounts are ordinarily related to quarterly earnings since weekly wages have proved difficult to determine. Because there are 13 weeks in a quarter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of quarterly earnings is assumed to be about  $\frac{1}{2}$  weekly earnings.

part of the year, they were as securely attached to the labor market as other Minnesota claimants. Why, then, was the exhaustion ratio of seasonal claimants 56 percent as compared with a ratio of 46 percent for all claimants? The explanation probably lies in the fact that seasonal claimants were generally low-paid workers with short potential benefit duration, and therefore a group more likely to exhaust their benefit rights than claimants with longer potential duration. This tendency is evident in the experience of all Minnesota claimants whose benefit years ended in the third quarter of 1940. Only claimants who were entitled to 16 weeks of benefits had a lower exhaustion ratio than did the seasonal claimants. Seventy-two percent of all Minnesota claimants were entitled to 16 weeks of benefits, but only 38 percent of the seasonal claimants could have drawn benefits for that number of weeks even if there had been no seasonal reduction of wage credits. Claimants with high weekly benefit amounts are less likely than those with low weekly benefit amounts to exhaust benefits, and 27 percent of all Minnesota claimants were entitled to \$14 and \$15 weekly as opposed to only 5.3 percent of the seasonal claimants before the reduction of wage credits (table 7).

Another usual assumption with regard to seasonal workers is that, because of the nature of their employment, they will file claims for benefits every year. The experience of claimants declared seasonal, however, differed little in this respect from the experience of all claimants, possibly because so few seasonal workers were eligible for benefits.

Number of years in which claims were filed	Percent of total claimants	
	All claimants	Seasonal claimants
1.....	44	35
2.....	34	43
3.....	22	20

These figures indicate that, while there was a tendency for a larger percentage of seasonal than of all claimants to file in 2 different years, there was virtually no difference in the percentage filing in 3 different years.

*Effect of seasonal restrictions on total benefits paid and on employer contribution rates.*—The seasonal restriction had an insignificant effect on

Table 8.—*Distribution of eligible seasonal claimants in Minnesota, by ratio of actual to potential benefits*

Ratio of actual to potential benefits (percent)	Number	Percent
Total.....	472	100.0
100.....	265	56.1
80-99.....	53	11.2
60-79.....	39	8.3
40-59.....	34	7.2
20-39.....	21	4.5
10-19.....	12	2.5
Less than 10.....	48	10.2

the size of the Minnesota unemployment compensation fund. It is estimated that in 1940 the seasonal restriction reduced benefit payments about \$8,000. Had all seasonal workers claimed benefits, the saving would have been about \$14,000. Since a total of \$9.7 million was paid out of the Minnesota fund in 1940, expenditures were reduced by less than 0.1 percent through operation of the seasonal restriction.

The effect of the seasonal restriction on employers' contribution rates, an extremely important factor in connection with the enactment and design of the seasonal provisions, was likewise insignificant. Estimates indicate that only 4 of the 16 seasonal employers received lower contribution rates in 1941 solely because of the seasonal restriction.<sup>12</sup> The estimated tax reduction amounted to 0.25 percent of covered pay rolls for two of these firms and to 0.5 percent for the other two.

#### Summary and Conclusion

The 16 firms declared seasonal under the Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Law during 1939 were in fact highly seasonal, since they operated for only about 4 months of the year. Of their employees, 85 percent were employed only during the operating season. The great majority of the workers defined as seasonal, that is, employed by these firms only during the operating period, had low earnings in 1939. Nearly half of them received less than \$50 from seasonal employers, and none received as much as \$600. Such low earnings could have provided hardly more than supplemental income. The

<sup>12</sup> In preparing these estimates, eligibility for benefits and benefit wages charged were recomputed as if no seasonal restriction had been in effect and as if all newly eligible workers actually drew benefits. It was also necessary to assume that 1939 was typical of all years that benefit wages were chargeable in computing 1941 contribution rates. While there are gaps in the assumptions necessary for these estimates, the results are fairly accurate because the proportion of claimants among the seasonal workers was so small.

nonseasonal workers, those employed by the seasonal firms both within and outside the operating season, had considerably higher earnings. Whereas less than 1 percent of the seasonal workers earned \$1,000 or more in covered employment during 1939, one-fourth of the nonseasonal workers earned this amount.

The low earnings of the seasonal workers are an indication of the type of worker hired. The plants were located in or near small towns in the southern Minnesota farming area, where there was an adequate supply of housewives, farm women, and farm laborers for a few weeks' work in the summer. The jobs were of such short duration—most of them lasted only a few weeks and very few for more than 4 months—that workers from other industries were not attracted. Only one-fourth of the seasonal workers had any other earnings in covered industry during 1939. Despite the short duration of peak employment and the low wages paid by firms declared seasonal, only one seasonal worker in six earned as much in other covered as in seasonal employment. Hence, five-sixths of these workers were in fact in the covered labor force for only short periods during the summer.

There were long periods during the year when seasonal workers had no covered employment, but less than one-tenth of them filed claims for benefits. This proportion contrasts sharply with the fact that more than one-fourth of the nonseasonal workers filed claims, although they apparently experienced less unemployment and had much higher earnings. Most of the seasonal workers who did not file claims could not have qualified for benefits, and virtually none could have qualified for benefits on the basis of seasonal wages alone. Those who did file claims were, in general, those with substantial earnings in other covered industries. Since seasonal restrictions affect only the benefit rights of claimants, those affected were the few workers primarily employed in other industries, and hence not the type of worker who left the covered labor force at the close of the active season. The net effect of the Minnesota seasonal provision was to reduce the benefit rights of a few workers who had some seasonal earnings but who

had stronger attachments to other types of covered employment.

The study demonstrates that the present Minnesota qualifying earnings requirement for all claimants is in itself an effective means of restricting benefits payable to the workers who leave the labor market at the close of the seasonal operating period. The eligibility requirement of \$200 now incorporated in the Minnesota law would have permitted only one-sixth of all seasonal workers to qualify for benefits, and less than 1 percent of the 4,200 women seasonal workers to qualify for benefits. Obviously this eligibility requirement in itself is almost completely effective in restricting the benefit rights of women workers declared seasonal unless they also obtain employment in other covered industries. This finding is significant because it is often argued that women employed during the summer but not seeking work at other times of the year will receive a wage subsidy in the form of unemployment benefits unless special restrictions are placed on their benefit rights. Only one-tenth of the men employed by the seasonal firms earned \$200 or more in seasonal employment, and the majority of this small group also had substantial earnings in other covered employment. The Minnesota seasonal restriction cannot affect the large number of workers employed by seasonal firms who leave the labor market at the end of the season, because very few of them could qualify even in the absence of the seasonal restriction; the provision does affect the few workers with substantial earnings in other covered employment who happened to be employed by the seasonal firms during the operating period.

The operation of the seasonal provision reduced total benefit expenditures by about \$8,000, less than 0.1 percent of the total benefit expenditures in Minnesota in 1939. The contribution rates of only four employers under the experience-rating provision were reduced by the operation of the seasonal provision. Estimates indicate that the effect of the seasonal restriction was to reduce the contribution rates of two of these employers by 0.25 percent and of the other two by 0.5 percent.

# Quarterly Employment and Pay Rolls Under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1940

J. R. ARNOLD, R. A. KELLER, and G. H. TRAFTON\*

SOME 2 MILLION employers paid taxable wages to more than 31 million employees under the old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security Act during the last 3 months of 1940. In those 3 months, taxable wage payments exceeded \$8.5 billion. For the entire year, it is estimated that more than 35 million workers received almost \$33 billion in taxable wages.

These totals are derived from quarterly data compiled by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, showing aggregate employment and pay rolls of the employers under its program. The data are tabulated from total figures which employers enter on their quarterly returns. They differ from the Bureau's annual tabulations of data from individual employee account records,<sup>1</sup> and they have characteristics of their own which give them special value for a variety of purposes.

The quarterly tables show the number of employers reporting under old-age and survivors insurance, and also the distribution of those employers according to size of employing organization. They provide data which include almost 100 percent of the covered workers and taxable wages reported for each quarter, and therefore they serve as controls on the annual tabulations, which are on a sample basis. The quarterly tabulations also indicate the number of employees with taxable wages in the last pay period of each quarter. These tabulations are particularly useful because they are available much earlier than the annual statistics of individual employees. By adjusting the quarterly figures, it is possible to obtain in advance approximate annual totals. The quarterly tabulations show distributions by State and industry, but not by personal characteristics of employees, such as age, sex, or race, or by amount of individual earnings. Such information must be obtained from the annual tabulations of individual employee account records.

In some respects, the State and industry data from the quarterly tabulations are more exact than the corresponding annual data. In the tabulation for any quarter or any year, it is necessary for technical reasons to allocate all the wages of each worker to one State and one industry. It may be assumed that there is less shifting of employees between States and industries in a single quarter than in an entire year; therefore, the quarterly tabulations probably are more useful than the annual data for determining the distribution of covered employment and wages among the various industries as well as among the States at successive intervals of time. Inasmuch as the annual tabulations of total employment for a given year include a larger proportion of workers who received taxable wages for only brief periods, the quarterly figures are less heavily weighted with short-term employees.

Tabulations have now been completed for the 4 quarters of 1940. The description and summary analysis here presented relate primarily to the 1940 data, but comparisons are also made with the employer tabulations for 1938 and 1939.<sup>2</sup>

The quarterly tabulations are subject to the limitations characterizing other old-age and survivors insurance data. They are confined to employment covered by the program and consequently do not include any wages that workers may have earned outside of covered employment. They also exclude wages in excess of \$3,000 received in any one year by a worker in the service of one employer.

Distributions by industry are at present restricted to a limited number of broad groups, most of which include numerous related industries. Moreover, on their taxable wage reports, employers who operated in more than one industry did not report their employees according to the industries in which they worked. For purposes of industry

\* Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Analysis Division.

<sup>1</sup> Data from the Bureau's 1940 employee tabulations will be published next fall in a volume titled *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics*. Data for 1937, 1938, and 1939 have already been published in 2 volumes under the same title.

<sup>2</sup> Taxable wages for 1937 were reported semiannually. Employer tabulations were made for every quarter of 1938 and 1939, but those for 1938 were experimental and were not published in full. Quarterly data for 1939 were published in the 1939 issues of the *Social Security Yearbook*, pp. 66-74, and *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics*, pp. 328-334.

grouping, therefore, a variety of multi-industry "combinations" were first set up and multi-industry employers were classified according to these combinations. Then, for each State, the employment and pay rolls of the employers in each multi-industry combination were allocated to the industry group which represented the primary business of all employers in the combination in that State.

Certain differences between the quarterly and the annual tabulations should also be noted. Because of administrative considerations in processing the data, the quarterly tabulations include items of taxable wages which were suspended as incomplete or incorrect; but these items, if not later reinstated, were excluded from the annual tabulations. Both the quarterly and the annual tabulations exclude some delinquent reports, but because of differences in the cut-off dates the extent of the exclusions is not the same in the two cases.

The cut-off dates for the 1940 quarterly tabulations were set to include approximately 97 percent of the employment which, it is estimated, would ultimately be reported for each quarter. The proportion of total taxable pay rolls is also

about 97 percent. The proportion of the total number of employers, however, is estimated to be approximately 87 percent, because most of the delinquent employers whose reports were excluded operated small establishments.

The rule followed in selecting cut-off dates for 1940 quarterly tabulations was the same as for 1939. The quarterly data for 1939 and 1940, therefore, are approximately comparable. The quarterly tabulations for 1938, however, were made after nearly all reports of taxable wages for the year had been received; as a result they represent almost 99 percent of the ultimate totals. Changes in the number of covered workers and the amount of taxable pay rolls from 1938 to 1939 or 1940, therefore, cannot be determined from the employer data without allowing for the differences in the cut-off dates. Adjustment to a 100-percent basis has been made in the data shown in table 1, where comparisons are made between years.

Under the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act, the wages of workers aged 65 and over were made taxable as a basis for benefits, and this extension applied retroactively to the year 1939. Thus, although wages of persons aged 65 and over were excluded from 1938 em-

**Table 1.—Number of employers and employees, and amount of taxable and average wages under old-age and survivors insurance, and percentage change from preceding year and preceding quarter, 1937-40<sup>1</sup>**

Year and quarter	Employers reporting taxable wages <sup>2</sup>		Employees receiving taxable wages				Taxable wages			
			On last day or in last pay roll of quarter <sup>3</sup>		Total during period		Total		Average per employee	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent- age change	Number (in thousands)	Percent- age change	Number (in thousands)	Percent- age change	Amount (in millions)	Percent- age change	Amount	Percent- age change
1937.....	(*)	-----	-----	-----	32,800	-----	\$29,300	-----	\$893	-----
1938.....	(*)	-----	-----	-----	31,200	-4.9	26,200	-10.6	840	-5.9
January-March.....	1,740	-----	23,000	-----	25,100	6,447	257	-----	-----	-----
April-June.....	1,783	+2.5	23,000	0.0	25,200	+1.4	6,523	+1.2	239	+1.8
July-September.....	1,813	+1.7	23,800	+3.5	25,900	+2.8	6,505	-3.3	251	-3.1
October-December.....	1,833	+1.1	23,600	-9	26,500	+2.3	6,725	+3.4	254	+1.2
1939.....	(*)	-----	-----	-----	33,100	+6.1	29,200	+11.5	882	+5.0
January-March.....	1,826	-4	24,500	+3.8	25,400	-4.2	7,040	+4.7	277	+9.1
April-June.....	1,891	+3.6	25,300	+3.3	26,700	+5.1	7,221	+2.6	270	-2.5
July-September.....	1,936	+2.4	26,100	+3.2	27,400	+2.6	7,497	+3.8	274	+1.5
October-December.....	1,977	+2.1	25,700	-1.5	28,400	+3.6	7,442	-7	262	-4.4
1940.....	(*)	-----	-----	-----	35,200	+6.3	32,900	+12.7	935	+6.0
January-March.....	1,975	-1	26,300	+2.3	27,400	-3.5	8,070	+8.4	295	+12.6
April-June.....	2,056	+4.1	27,200	+3.4	28,300	+3.3	8,125	+1.7	287	-2.7
July-September.....	2,099	+2.1	28,500	+4.8	29,700	+4.9	8,129	(*)	274	-4.5
October-December.....	2,132	+1.6	29,400	+3.2	31,500	+6.1	8,576	+5.5	272	-7

<sup>1</sup> Partly estimated and subject to revision; annual totals and averages represent all taxable wages reported, including those for employees whose age, sex, and/or race were unknown or for railroad retirement account number holders, as well as taxable earnings in excess of \$3,000 a year. They differ slightly from other published figures.

<sup>2</sup> Number of employers corresponds to number of employer returns. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several

separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning with first quarter of 1940, figures in this column represent employees on pay roll for last pay period of quarter; prior to 1940, they represent employees on last working day or last pay roll of quarter.

\* Data not available.

<sup>4</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

ployer reports, they were included in reports for 1939 and 1940. The 1939 amendments also extended the coverage of old-age and survivors insurance, beginning January 1, 1940, to the crews of most American vessels and to the employees of national banks, of State member banks of the Federal Reserve System, and of certain other institutions partly owned by the United States Government. In view, however, of other changes which excluded some workers who previously were covered, the net effect of the 1939 amendments on the total number of covered employees was probably slight.<sup>3</sup>

### Trend in Number of Employers and Employees

The number of employers<sup>4</sup> reporting taxable wage payments under old-age and survivors insurance increased in almost every quarter during the 3 years 1938-40 (table 1). The 2,132,000 employers reporting in October-December 1940 exceeded by 155,000 or 8 percent the number who reported in the corresponding quarter of 1939; and by 299,000 or 16 percent those reporting in the last quarter of 1938. The increase over the first quarter of 1938 was 392,000 or 23 percent. The only breaks in the upward trend occurred in the first quarters of 1939 and 1940, both of which showed small decreases. This first-quarter decline appears to be a normal seasonal tendency resulting from winter slack in such industries as building construction. Year-end liquidations and consolidations are also contributing factors. The upward trend over the entire 3-year period, however, reveals clearly an increase in business activity, which was accelerated during 1940.

A similar upward trend is shown in the total number of employees<sup>5</sup> who received taxable wages at any time within a quarter. In October-December 1940, there were 31.5 million such workers. That figure was 3.1 million or 11 percent more than in the fourth quarter of 1939; 5.0

<sup>3</sup> See "Estimates of Coverage Under Federal Retirement Programs," *Social Security Yearbook, 1939*, pp. 30-31. See also discussion below on this point, p. 16.

<sup>4</sup> Every employer who employs 1 or more workers covered by old-age and survivors insurance must submit a separate report of taxable wages. A large organization which is ordinarily regarded as a single employer but which is divided into several separately incorporated entities will be represented in the quarterly tabulations as several employers.

<sup>5</sup> Number of employees in each quarter has been derived from taxable wage items reported by employers. The figures have been adjusted both for delinquent reports and for the employment of the same workers by 2 or more concerns during the quarter.

million or 19 percent more than in the fourth quarter of 1938; and 6.4 million or 25 percent more than in the first quarter of 1938. As in the case of the employers, the total number of employees increased steadily except for first-quarter declines in 1939 and 1940. The drop in January-March of each year, however, was much sharper for employees than for employers. The first quarter showed 1.1 million fewer employees in 1939 and 1.0 million fewer in 1940 than in the fourth quarter of the preceding years. These were decreases of 4.2 and 3.5 percent, respectively, as compared with declines of less than 0.5 percent in number of employers.

Except for this first-quarter drop, no regular tendency is apparent in the quarterly changes in number of employees. For example, the rate of increase was greatest in the third quarter in 1938, in the second quarter in 1939, and in the fourth quarter in 1940. Although a sharp increase might have been expected in the second quarter on account of seasonal recovery after the low first quarter, such an increase was unusually large only in 1939. With the trend of employment upward, the fourth quarter of each year showed the largest number of both employers and employees. It is apparent that the general upward movement has obscured the other fluctuations. Caution must be exercised, therefore, in drawing conclusions on seasonality from these figures. The data are unsuitable for seasonal analysis also because they are reported and compiled on a calendar-quarter basis and because they are total figures in which the seasonal fluctuations of many industries are combined.

Another measure of the trend in employment is provided by the total number of employees reported to be working on the last day or during the last pay-roll period of each quarter,<sup>6</sup> as distinguished from the number reported as receiving taxable wages at some time within the quarter. There were 29.4 million last-pay-period employees reported for the fourth quarter of 1940. This number represented an increase of 3.7 million workers or 14 percent over the corresponding figure for 1939; 5.8 million or 25 percent over the

<sup>6</sup> In reporting for 1938 and 1939, an employer had the option of giving the number of workers in his service on either the last day of the quarter or the last pay roll of the period. The results were not wholly satisfactory. Hence, beginning with 1940 all employers were required to report the number of employees as of the last pay period. The change, however, is not believed to have affected the approximate comparability of the totals.

last quarter of 1938; and 6.4 million or 28 percent over the first quarter of 1938. The first-quarter declines noted for 1939 and 1940 in the quarterly number of workers in covered employment do not appear either in the absolute figures or in the rate of change in number of last-pay-period employees. Instead, there was a drop in the number of last-pay-period employees in the last quarter of 1938 and 1939, but a rise in the corresponding period of 1940.

The total number of employees receiving taxable wages in any quarter always exceeds the number of last-pay-period employees, because the total for an entire quarter includes workers who have been employed less than a full quarter and are not working in the last pay period. Only once in the 12 quarters in 1938-40 did the difference between the two figures fall below 1 million, and in 6 quarters it exceeded 2 million. Each year, the difference was greatest in the fourth quarter, and the low point was reached in the first quarter. This difference results from a variety of factors. The 1 to 2 or 3 million employees who were not on the last pay roll of each quarter included short-term seasonal and casual workers, and in addition regularly employed workers who were away from work temporarily on account of holidays, vacations, illness, unemployment, or lay-offs in slack seasons or inventory periods. This latter category was probably substantial in number, and one which was larger in the second and fourth quarters than in the others. Still another segment were workers who had discontinued work on account of marriage, retirement, or death; and here again there was probably some seasonal variation.

None of the United States totals for number of employers and employees show any striking increases that could be clearly ascribed to the coverage changes of the 1939 amendments. The decrease in number of employers from October-December 1939 to January-March 1940 was only 2,000 as compared with 7,000 for the corresponding periods of 1938-39; but the number of employees in the last pay period increased only 600,000 as compared with 900,000 for the earlier period. These figures indicate that any net gain in coverage that may have resulted from the amendments was not large enough to outweigh other factors responsible for fluctuations in total employment.

#### **Trend in Total Wages and Average Wages**

Total taxable wages reported by employers increased by almost one-third from the first quarter of 1938 to the last quarter of 1940. In October-December 1940, wage payments totaled \$8.6 billion, a rise of more than \$1.1 billion or 15 percent over wages paid in the corresponding quarter of 1939; \$1.9 billion or 28 percent over the last quarter of 1938; and \$2.1 billion or 33 percent over January-March 1938. For the year 1940, taxable wages amounted to \$32.9 billion, an increase of 13 percent over 1939. Throughout the 3-year period, 1938-40, total wages rose in every quarter except 2-July-September 1938 and October-December 1939—when small decreases occurred.

Average quarterly wages also showed an upward trend, but the gains were more irregular. The highest quarterly average for the 3 years—\$295—came in January-March 1940. The 1939 high was \$277 (first quarter) and the 1938 high was \$259 (second quarter). The lowest quarterly averages were \$251 (third quarter 1938), \$262 (fourth quarter 1939), and \$272 (fourth quarter 1940). The average wage for the entire year 1940 is estimated to be \$935, in comparison with \$882 for 1939 and \$840 for 1938.

From the experience of a 3-year period, it may perhaps be concluded that average taxable wages will normally be high in the first 2 quarters and low in the last 2 quarters. The quarters with high average wages have also been the quarters of low total employment. This situation is probably due in part to the fact that regularly employed workers tend to have higher wage rates as well as higher total earnings than those who are less steadily employed. The latter half of the year, furthermore, is probably characterized by a proportionately larger number of short-term, seasonal employees, whose low earnings tend to depress the averages.

Still another factor is the \$3,000 taxable wage limitation. The earnings of high salaried employees for whom taxable wages of \$3,000 are reported in the first quarter raise the average wage for that quarter. Their earnings in the remaining quarters, however, are not reported because they are not taxable. The quarterly averages are similarly affected by the earnings of those whose taxable wages reach the \$3,000 limit by the end of the second or third quarter. These

high earnings make average taxable wages somewhat higher in the earlier quarters than in the later quarters of the year.

#### **Employment and Wages by Industry**

The quarterly data for 1940 have been tabulated to show, by industry, the number of workers receiving taxable wages as well as the total and average wages paid (table 2). In the discussion of these figures, it must be kept in mind that the industry and also the State tables are based on tabulations which exclude some delinquent reports and that, because of differences in cut-off dates, the exclusions are not the same for each quarter. The percentages of the estimated totals represented by the data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

These differences result in some lack of comparability between quarters. They also affect to some extent comparisons between industries, because the percentage of delinquency in reporting varies from one industry to another. It is, therefore, not possible to draw conclusions based on small differences. The data do, nevertheless, reveal some marked characteristics which stand out clearly above these limitations.

It has already been pointed out that the fourth quarter of 1940 showed the largest aggregate number of employees as well as the largest total of taxable wages. In that quarter, 43 percent of all covered workers were employed in manufacturing industries (table 4). This group of workers received 48 percent of all wages, a proportion which indicates a relatively high level of earnings in manufacturing.

Although for manufacturing as a whole the proportion of aggregate wages was high as compared with the proportion of total employees, this relationship is not shown by each of the component industries. Only 10 of the 19 industry groups included had a similarly high wage ratio (table 2). These 10 industry groups represented 50 percent of all manufacturing employees and accounted for 60 percent of all manufacturing wages. Chief among them were iron and steel and their products; machinery other than electrical; and automobiles, bodies, and parts. Among the others were chemicals, electrical machinery, and printing and publishing.

Seven of the 9 remaining manufacturing industry groups showed a smaller proportion of wages

than of employees. The largest of these groups was food manufacturing, which accounted for 13 percent of all manufacturing employees and 12 percent of the taxable wages. Next came textile-mill products, and apparel and other finished articles made from fabrics. These include industries which, besides having a relatively large proportion of employees with low wage rates, are subject to marked seasonal fluctuations.

Second to manufacturing in total number of employees and in total taxable wages in the fourth quarter of 1940 was trade (table 4). In this broad industry division, however, the proportion of total employees (22 percent) was substantially larger than that of total wages (19 percent). This difference resulted in large part from the disparity between employment and wages shown by the largest trade group—retail general merchandising—which accounted for 25 percent of all employees in trade but for only 16 percent of the taxable wages. Similar but less marked disparities occurred in retail food and in retail apparel. On the other hand, wholesale trade, wholesale and retail trade combined, and retail automotive trade all showed substantially larger proportions of taxable wages than of employees.

Compared with trade as a whole, an even greater relative difference existed in the service occupations. As a whole, the service division accounted for 12 percent of all employees with taxable wages in the fourth quarter of 1940, but these 12 percent received only 8 percent of all taxable wages. The service groups in which the proportion of employees was high in relation to the proportion of wages received included eating and drinking places; hotels, furnished rooms, camps, and other lodging places; and amusement and recreation and related services not elsewhere classified. The proportion of wages, on the other hand, was higher than the proportion of employees in personal service; business service; automobile-repair services, garages, and filling stations; repair services and miscellaneous hand trades; and amusement and recreation—motion pictures.

The 10 remaining broad industry divisions accounted for 24 percent of total employees and 25 percent of total taxable wages in the fourth quarter of 1940. Total wages were proportionately higher than the number of employees in all except contract construction, real estate, and the

Table 2.—Number of employees, amount of taxable wages and average wages, by quarter and by industry, 1940; and percentage distribution of employees and taxable wages within each industry division, fourth quarter, 1940.<sup>1</sup>

Industry <sup>2</sup>	January-March <sup>3</sup>			April-June			July-September			October-December		
	Taxable wages		Em- ployees <sup>4</sup>	Taxable wages		Em- ployees <sup>4</sup>	Taxable wages		Em- ployees <sup>4</sup>	Taxable wages		Em- ployees <sup>4</sup>
	Amount	Aver- age per worker		Amount	Aver- age per worker		Amount	Aver- age per worker		Amount	Aver- age per worker	
Total	\$26,619,447	\$7,853,819,662	\$296,27,523,815	\$7,806,406,554	\$287	28,722,901	\$7,856,775,778	\$274	30,261,841	\$8,346,198,585	\$276	314
Mining and quarrying												
Metaliferous mining	906,807	295,515,442	326	892,894	277,690,513	311	916,048	287,031,726	313	946,126	296,786,923	314
Anthracite mining	111,534	42,146,165	378	122,806	45,590,728	371	122,260	44,951,602	368	126,588	47,509,094	347
Anthracite coal mining	89,187	29,516,010	331	84,977	25,920,436	305	88,688	26,332,005	299	90,671	27,546,363	304
Bituminous coal mining	444,475	131,012,281	205	405,547	108,917,460	260	423,635	121,586,451	267	443,071	130,606,458	293
Petroleum and natural gas production	166,152	75,302,988	405	187,914	74,628,266	397	181,674	69,144,517	381	183,026	66,097,251	360
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	75,549	17,935,288	236	91,560	22,663,623	248	817,151	24,817,151	247	99,170	25,027,757	252
Contract construction	1,088,074	285,219,453	235	1,427,787	359,612,003	252	1,582,300	306,280,586	250	1,818,082	456,049,177	251
General contractors—building construction	326,848	78,691,726	241	419,039	103,032,823	248	400,811	114,079,408	248	585,066	143,903,008	246
General contractors, other than building construction	300,926	67,300,913	224	437,907	99,427,018	227	526,973	116,716,602	221	603,561	141,810,660	235
Special trade contractors (subcontractors)	460,300	106,217,814	237	570,751	156,252,162	274	594,516	165,484,576	278	626,455	170,335,419	271
Manufacturing	11,447,601	3,718,152,884	325	11,585,915	3,645,598,904	315	12,452,123	3,715,617,401	308	12,867,390	4,025,536,217	313
Food manufacturing	1,381,202	439,302,607	318	1,555,563	454,824,020	292	1,826,533	486,031,729	265	1,664,517	465,901,74	280
Tobacco manufacturing	121,743	27,368,528	225	117,433	28,457,915	242	117,868	27,142,630	250	1,122,235	28,311,645	232
Textile mill products	316,883	301,029,263	229	1,258,703	262,906,604	209	1,310,646	270,500,261	205	1,319,947	223,892	221
Apparel and other finished articles	1,024,071	286,136,617	231	982,930	205,903,528	209	1,030,701	222,178,215	216	1,064,500	231,018,866	217
Made from fabrics	429,933	87,874,522	204	457,670	97,977,650	214	493,650	103,151,654	208	537,681	110,184,839	205
Basic lumber industries	443,672	113,605,735	243	453,355	116,968,777	258	472,989	116,338,127	245	495,262	128,772,801	260
Finished lumber products	325,424	106,954,310	329	315,045	101,416,359	322	335,371	102,521,751	306	330,824	103,175,322	312
Paper and allied products	1,387,604	505,838,727	365	1,338,154	482,851,604	361	1,479,339	536,080,573	362	1,560,287	597,947,007	376
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	614,489	244,040,284	397	605,758	233,333,377	385	593,422	209,533,928	353	615,258	210,863,486	343
Chemicals	557,621	219,288,998	393	575,169	212,465,288	369	583,391	202,643,627	347	602,164	212,086,685	352
Products of petroleum and coal	181,184	93,181,216	457	81,810	94,177,270	443	71,540	91,918,023	413	212,634	102,210,402	210
Rubber products	65,891	65,891,471	471	364	64,643,272	359	185,627	64,418,638	347	196,687	69,536,603	354
Leather and its manufactures	412,362	100,371,919	243	380,025	86,371,515	222	359,530	92,286,418	231	414,283	45,438,641	230
Stone, clay, and glass products	395,257	121,461,234	307	428,550	137,355,035	321	426,814	129,067,720	302	443,701	138,756,475	313
Iron and steel and their products	1,387,604	505,838,727	365	1,338,154	482,851,604	361	1,479,339	536,080,573	362	1,560,287	597,947,007	376
Nonferrous metals and their products	311,914	110,943,283	356	310,875	109,401,932	352	337,804	112,780,908	334	370,922	133,038,178	359
Electrical machinery (including radios and refrigerators)	456,144	171,405,979	376	471,060	176,231,829	374	507,807	179,874,164	354	551,537	198,726,186	360
Machinery other than electrical	826,908	345,631,210	418	858,888	351,972,622	410	899,336	350,052,927	389	906,855	385,051,613	402
Automobiles, bodies and parts	520,639	247,791,586	332	565,653	239,389	333	636,315	472,574,737	317	716,598	238,232,494	467
Miscellaneous manufacturing	541,671	180,010,485	332	1,009,999	313,501,409	310	1,002,252	300,849,124	300	1,060,282	317,530,774	299
Transportation	908,111	268,222,827	296	1,009,999	313,501,409	310	1,002,252	300,849,124	300	1,060,282	317,530,774	299
Street, suburban and interurban railroads (other than interstate railroads) and city and suburban bus lines	163,859	68,991,723	421	159,424	67,170,231	421	131,063	56,444,640	431	135,461	56,707,398	419
Trucking and/or warehousing for hire	400,135	106,519,844	266	411,639	111,971,683	272	446,055	114,190,545	266	507,467	120,303,881	255
Other transportation, except water	152,744	46,907,269	307	156,428	46,265,779	296	152,760	44,596,928	292	157,942	46,268,377	263
Water transportation	124,688	38,049,156	307	136,988	50,637,908	370	134,125	50,294,963	375	121,846	47,842,689	393
Services allied to transportation, not elsewhere classified	157,225	37,754,835	240	145,520	37,455,808	237	138,229	35,313,039	235	137,566	37,408,429	272
												11.8

	\$895,702	\$352,707,513	\$398	923,641	\$306,434,014	\$386	925,521	\$345,962,694	\$374	930,609	\$323,580,108	\$348	100,0	100,0
Public utilities														
Communications: telephone, telegraph, commercial radio, and related services	427,241	157,739,519	369	442,449	159,298,115	300	430,879	153,062,776	350	433,575	132,111,235	305	46,6	40,8
Utilities: light, heat, and power companies; electric and gas	439,645	189,457,894	431	437,643	191,035,474	417	468,652	187,173,601	401	475,136	185,706,182	391	51,0	57,4
Other local utilities and local public services	19,816	5,600,100	283	23,549	6,130,425	290	21,980	6,756,317	262	21,898	5,768,691	263	2,4	1,8
Trade	5,822,177	1,516,566,768	290	5,838,140	1,512,986,125	258	5,032,774	1,451,048,827	244	6,698,259	1,556,970,177	232	100,0	100,0
Wholesale trade	873,288	304,828,809	349	883,030	293,892,262	333	904,575	274,192,568	303	936,522	287,165,838	307	14,0	18,4
Wholesale and retail trade combined	1,122,140	357,973,995	319	1,127,010	326,114,206	316	1,108,077	343,371,012	294	217,597	340,700,137	287	18,2	22,5
Retail general merchandise	1,190,354	218,608,349	184	1,158,788	215,732,559	186	1,197,720	210,402,285	176	1,670,695	253,849,596	152	25,0	16,3
Retail food	888,994	196,355,930	221	920,355	199,588,055	215	920,945	193,304,748	210	935,616	202,921,529	212	14,3	13,0
Retail automotive	416,634	124,963,946	300	435,339	134,507,357	309	429,254	124,483	290	445,152	131,663,566	290	6,6	8,5
Retail apparel	505,160	107,453,501	313	485,557	105,305,594	217	479,755	100,498,228	269	553,487	113,628,751	201	8,4	7,3
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	825,537	206,382,139	230	839,061	207,566,092	247	843,471	202,803,732	240	906,190	217,980,760	241	13,5	14,0
Finance	420,224	191,068,418	455	432,700	178,951,049	414	409,080	151,960,402	372	426,785	155,717,338	365	100,0	100,0
Bank and trust companies	253,467	116,490,805	460	260,802	109,130,491	418	249,639	95,073,841	381	260,739	97,167,980	373	61,1	62,4
Investment, banking and security speculation	71,184	38,072,830	535	71,539	34,063,161	476	61,529	24,582,710	400	59,100	23,981,940	406	13,8	15,4
Finance agencies not elsewhere classified	95,603	36,522,783	382	100,419	35,757,397	356	97,912	32,332,851	330	100,946	34,567,473	323	25,1	22,2
Insurance	477,525	214,440,173	449	482,210	202,443,446	420	472,416	182,944,231	387	470,802	108,598,894	358	100,0	100,0
Insurance carriers	409,916	187,955,987	450	412,610	177,611,804	430	404,267	160,785,828	308	400,854	146,306,045	365	85,1	86,8
Insurance agents and brokers	67,600	26,484,186	392	69,600	24,881,642	357	68,149	21,808,403	320	69,948	22,260,849	319	14,9	13,2
Real estate	429,049	122,995,965	287	475,054	129,832,611	273	459,074	116,546,211	254	471,592	126,441,705	268	100,0	100,0
Real estate dealers, agents, and brokers	358,880	96,842,454	270	300,420	98,917,476	253	386,419	94,162,218	244	303,344	101,324,566	258	83,4	80,1
Real estate, insurance, loans, law office; any combination of offices and holding companies	57,247	18,695,974	327	58,965	18,494,028	314	58,198	16,903,682	290	58,042	17,329,630	290	12,3	13,7
Administrative offices and holding companies	12,913	7,457,437	578	25,660	12,421,307	484	14,457	5,490,411	379	20,206	7,787,500	385	4,3	6,2
Service	3,171,067	668,583,425	211	3,503,371	695,775,732	190	3,556,087	676,405,158	191	3,497,800	675,917,714	193	100,0	100,0
Hotels, furnished rooms, camps, and other lodging places	407,675	68,637,168	168	474,557	72,474,216	163	506,010	82,373,738	162	446,086	70,640,606	158	12,8	10,5
Eating and drinking places	853,785	137,827,586	161	933,950	148,039,622	165	983,418	148,808,294	161	972,623	154,492,359	159	27,8	22,9
Personal services	670,686	135,771,631	202	709,406	143,028,779	202	716,824	138,047,756	193	717,081	143,411,375	200	20,5	21,2
Business service not elsewhere classified	334,737	113,907,925	340	344,405	107,909,276	313	334,815	94,803,682	283	351,840	63,923,834	267	10,1	13,9
Employment agencies and commercial and trade schools	20,797	5,700,395	275	18,783	5,003,400	270	18,737	4,681,426	250	18,683	4,904,786	266	.5	.7
Automobile repair services, garages and filling stations	300,986	63,426,919	211	319,321	66,633,458	200	322,702	67,635,833	209	335,682	70,946,859	211	9,6	10,6
Repair services and miscellaneous hand trades not elsewhere classified	89,448	20,511,112	229	87,516	22,345,474	255	84,778	22,071,183	260	80,851	24,651,491	270	2,6	3,6
Agricultural and horticultural services and related services	66,412	11,615,405	173	81,704	14,751,783	181	79,333	12,749,892	161	83,468	13,659,494	163	2,4	2,0
Amusement and recreation: motion pictures	203,294	65,924,595	324	202,767	61,871,388	305	106,166	53,526,668	273	197,034	50,113,456	264	5,6	7,4
Amusement and recreation and related services not elsewhere classified	224,117	45,352,499	202	310,962	53,658,356	173	306,904	54,706,686	177	284,559	49,224,474	173	8,1	7,3
Professional service	294,697	81,450,228	276	306,407	80,549,028	263	304,959	74,634,737	245	316,228	80,120,105	253	100,0	100,0
Medical and other health services	153,862	33,552,105	218	160,255	33,754,734	211	161,876	33,094,028	205	161,322	33,497,545	208	51,0	41,8
Law offices and related services	83,280	26,002,269	319	85,960	26,632,863	303	86,266	26,641,902	277	82,532	26,489,310	252	28,4	28,4
Educational institutions and agencies	18,314	4,718,644	258	17,720	4,137,323	233	18,286	5,758,205	180	17,766	4,259,370	240	6,6	6,3
Other professional and social service agencies and institutions	39,241	16,577,210	422	42,463	16,604,108	391	43,702	15,320,542	351	53,721	16,830,871	351	17,0	23,5

notes at end of table.

**Table 2.—Number of employees, amount of taxable wages and average wages, by quarter and by industry, 1940; and percentage distribution of employees and taxable wages within each industry division, fourth quarter, 1940.**—Continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	January-March <sup>2</sup>			April-June			July-September			October-December		
	Taxable wages		Employees <sup>4</sup>	Taxable wages		Employees <sup>4</sup>	Taxable wages		Employees <sup>4</sup>	Taxable wages		Employees <sup>4</sup>
	Amount	Average per worker		Amount	Average per worker		Amount	Average per worker		Amount	Average per worker	
Other	210,738	\$53,513,105	\$254	210,276	\$43,707,716	\$255	211,841	\$33,031,252	\$250	\$51,827,668	\$221	100,0
Private business organizations not elsewhere classified	88,305	16,260,186	184	92,519	18,174,365	196	103,341	21,022,108	203	112,367	20,823,608	185
Membership organizations, such as trade associations, trade-unions, etc.	122,233	37,224,218	304	117,508	35,497,601	302	108,275	31,960,736	295	121,728	30,947,761	284
Services for Government agencies	180	28,791	160	45,750	184	225	42,408	188	290	56,290	194	52,0
Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	365,705	\$4,975,371	232	415,361	\$9,482,714	215	477,726	101,747,429	213	523,525	111,105,730	212
												100,0

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table represent the following percentages of the estimated totals for each quarter:

employees, first quarter, 96.8; second quarter, 97.3; third quarter, 97.7; fourth quarter, 96.1. Taxable wages, first quarter, 97.3; second quarter, 97.2; third quarter, 96.7; fourth quarter, 97.3.

<sup>2</sup> See text, pp. 13-14, for method of allocating multi-industry employer reports.

<sup>3</sup> First-quarter data were tabulated by State of headquarters of employing organizations. Data by State of employment of workers were estimated on basis of second-quarter tabulation before allocating workers and taxable wages of multi-industry employing organizations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes such services as employment in fourth-class post offices and mail delivery under contract.

<sup>5</sup> Includes all industries which cannot be classified in any of the groups listed.

**Table 3.—Number of employees, amount of taxable wages and average wages, by quarter and by State, and ratio of employees in the first quarter to population aged 14 years and over and to labor force, 1940:**

Geographic division and State	January-March <sup>1</sup>			April-June			July-September			October-December		
	Taxable wages		Employees <sup>4</sup>	Taxable wages		Employees <sup>4</sup>	Taxable wages		Employees <sup>4</sup>	Taxable wages		Employees <sup>4</sup>
	Amount	Average per employee		Amount	Average per employee		Amount	Average per employee		Amount	Average per employee	
Total	26,519,447	* 26.2	* 50,1	\$7,853,819,662	\$296	27,523,815	\$7,896,496,554	\$287	28,722,801	\$7,856,775,778	\$274	30,261,841
New England	2,315,049	34.6	64.1	680,422,074	294	2,360,644	664,869,542	282	2,407,522	685,902,346	274	2,590,417
Maine	179,039	27.9	54.2	41,680,906	233	191,307	40,228,145	210	210,328	44,153,754	210	194,866
New Hampshire	119,476	31.0	57.7	29,219,846	245	120,830	27,833,179	230	129,602	30,439,164	235	121,926
Vermont	67,783	24.8	47.9	16,978,032	251	73,508	17,809,259	242	73,621	17,392,882	236	73,854
Massachusetts	1,194,023	34.7	64.8	364,493,851	305	1,202,762	349,961,759	291	1,204,364	357,565,309	283	1,206,166
Rhode Island	228,426	39.8	70.4	58,592,733	259	230,627	60,593,524	263	242,689	62,131,482	256	168,121
Connecticut	528,322	38.4	68.6	169,537,706	321	541,520	168,447,696	311	576,918	173,819,755	301	177,948
Middle Atlantic	7,510,509	34.2	63.5	2,455,721,929	327	7,666,019	2,418,216,869	315	7,852,604	2,394,067,647	300	8,111,940
New York	3,864,371	35.4	64.6	1,317,905,560	341	3,970,857	1,291,761,308	325	4,012,788	1,222,729,433	305	4,211,953
New Jersey	1,152,399	34.3	62.0	375,846,809	323	1,181,427	373,169,170	316	1,269,191	375,981,539	305	1,244,299
Pennsylvania	2,483,739	32.5	62.5	761,879,404	306	2,513,735	753,286,391	300	2,570,685	755,356,575	294	2,655,085

East North Central...	6,276,808	30.1	\$8.1	\$2,051,905,860	\$827	6,546,418	\$2,077,275,838	\$317	6,804,350	\$2,005,220,247	\$301	7,180,482	\$2,244,805,283	\$313
Ohio.....	1,616,197	26.7	58.6	626,663,304	826	1,691,891	636,175,346	317	1,784,860	510,147	208	1,860,519	581,612,241	213
Indiana.....	668,111	23.1	50.2	195,292,066	262	201,708,411	201,197,860	210	228,921	215,083	277	204,818	236,562	201
Illinois.....	2,156,082	34.2	64.1	691,572,770	321	2,235,819	694,060,843	310	697,740	673	208	737,679	700,366,373	360
Michigan.....	1,273	31.5	50.8	496,130,163	366	1,321,088	470,940,318	305	1,437,611	457,988	208	1,547,966	541,382,383	267
Wisconsin.....	563,145	23.4	45.9	172,908,578	306	588,199	174,908,431	297	625,962	175,377,133	280	620,470	186,887,694	207
West North Central...	1,870,852	18.0	35.8	492,120,871	263	1,984,116	504,445,600	254	2,070,054	503,094,173	243	2,126,158	520,289,603	245
Minnesota.....	394,808	18.3	35.9	114,705,360	260	428,640	118,737,561	277	465,832	125,010,333	268	466,397	125,127,514	268
Iowa.....	321,860	16.4	33.6	70,646,675	247	341,731	82,864,288	242	362,491	82,474,458	228	365,938	83,808	233
Missouri.....	710,971	24.0	46.7	163,518,488	272	738,094	192,374,715	262	741,322	186,027,185	250	767,036	193,260,267	252
North Dakota.....	42,046	9.0	17.8	9,541,489	227	45,331	10,162,960	226	49,304	10,508,967	219	51,344	10,832,619	211
South Dakota.....	48,908	10.2	20.4	11,521,081	244	126,094	126,094	228	56,220	12,631,054	225	59,014	12,694,109	219
Nebraska.....	151,655	15.0	20.3	37,073,341	244	164,006	38,968,264	237	165,780	36,629,154	221	171,389	37,864,126	224
Kansas.....	200,484	14.4	20.9	46,123,407	230	216,460	49,119,638	227	220,103	51,421,922	224	242,643	54,282,250	224
South Atlantic...	2,974,602	22.9	42.7	701,515,017	236	3,083,264	690,900,418	227	3,278,328	702,442,757	214	3,685,080	781,172,112	218
Delaware.....	70,746	33.6	61.9	22,668,667	320	77,991	23,603,209	303	80,470	22,157,632	275	92,928	28,310,617	305
Maryland.....	425,796	30.0	55.5	116,131,308	273	446,831	118,863,944	266	481,749	120,966,221	251	516,532	135,393,331	262
District of Columbia.....	171,966	31.1	50.0	94,688,965	310	180,568	55,122,069	306	186,561	53,411,076	286	195,371	53,383,047	273
Virginia.....	417,932	21.3	40.5	94,688,965	227	443,925	99,983,340	224	492,625	102,017,407	298	511,871	105,717,242	212
West Virginia.....	316,456	23.5	49.8	92,148,054	291	317,470	91,184,533	287	341,759	96,553,008	253	369,722	103,008,949	270
North Carolina.....	634,338	20.4	40.1	107,420,610	201	541,919	107,335,667	198	591,451	109,001,197	184	622,404	120,913,380	194
South Carolina.....	263,457	20.3	36.1	47,369,667	180	266,546	47,694,667	179	283,729	50,963,096	165	305,929	55,632,177	175
Georgia.....	452,023	20.3	36.9	97,624,141	180	462,965	88,740,354	192	503,100	89,563,170	178	533,880	97,100,137	183
Florida.....	321,978	22.1	40.9	70,168,798	218	343,049	67,407,588	196	316,875	61,230,450	193	424,480	78,190,480	184
East South Central...	1,202,112	15.7	30.9	256,092,973	213	1,239,936	261,403,796	211	1,299,296	264,000,117	204	1,424,967	296,679,776	208
Kentucky.....	314,030	15.4	31.4	75,474,027	240	323,315	75,883,312	235	332,855	75,682,280	227	361,123	79,960,266	221
Tennessee.....	303,614	18.6	36.7	84,560,562	215	408,903	85,675,340	211	419,951	84,460,590	201	475,378	100,841,311	204
Alabama.....	152,839	17.2	33.6	69,276,236	203	349,408	72,386,821	207	382,771	76,846,967	201	404,402	82,530,385	181
Mississippi.....	341,429	10.1	18.9	26,774,048	175	160,240	27,430,313	171	163,719	27,674,380	160	184,095	33,387,614	214
West South Central...	1,640,470	17.2	33.9	385,305,872	235	1,609,945	391,049,931	234	1,741,660	382,016,908	219	1,970,301	420,922,233	214
Arkansas.....	144,212	10.4	21.2	26,274,763	182	147,308	26,827,066	182	172,843	26,000,224	168	189,832	34,444,950	181
Louisiana.....	330,069	19.3	37.3	74,276,237	226	342,006	76,869,503	225	355,788	75,323,237	227	382,324	87,980,565	224
Oklahoma.....	292,323	14.8	31.4	64,711,259	256	554,451	66,000,847	226	262,770	63,094,257	243	284,390	66,424,901	217
Texas.....	913,866	19.3	37.1	219,843,313	241	928,080	221,352,455	239	930,660	214,136,210	225	1,067,755	232,061,817	214
Mountain...	550,727	18.4	36.7	160,965,427	270	620,782	160,630,794	259	642,821	165,103,187	257	664,843	168,751,863	264
Montana.....	71,561	16.7	31.8	21,202,329	296	86,244	23,865,174	277	98,826	26,954,154	273	89,763	26,538,232	285
Idaho.....	60,654	15.8	31.7	14,677,570	242	70,664	16,764,473	237	78,937	19,216,751	243	77,123	18,694,850	237
Wyoming.....	23,374	17.7	33.2	9,416,312	282	35,556	10,102,117	236	39,328	10,045,963	271	39,956	10,694,221	268
Colorado.....	171,491	20.1	40.7	867,866	273	184,629	867,866	226	179,450	46,505,965	260	186,476	50,476,472	248
New Mexico.....	63,261	14.8	28.9	12,012,266	226	55,310	12,383,526	224	56,747	12,620,970	222	68,746	12,731,882	224
Arizona.....	72,440	20.4	40.2	19,926,715	215	77,535	20,384,464	203	80,387	17,046,216	246	80,252	20,485,385	215
Utah.....	73,884	19.0	35.5	20,801,355	268	80,966	20,750,343	207	91,549	23,225,232	254	91,206	22,681,452	246
Nevada.....	23,062	20.5	48.1	7,901,978	306	25,978	8,180,947	313	28,597	8,787,877	307	26,586	7,981,894	260
Pacific...	2,080,303	26.5	50.7	650,581,920	316	2,258,121	606,808,876	309	2,365,337	703,582,962	297	2,508,863	723,633,271	289
Washington.....	236,834	24.1	47.0	101,095,422	200	370,677	111,677,673	301	409,032	119,218,859	291	412,172	117,921,822	256
Oregon.....	201,840	23.1	44.5	56,118,922	273	234,866	63,883,009	272	254,092	67,193,907	264	282,560	72,581,734	274
California.....	1,530,929	27.6	52.5	502,367,376	324	1,632,578	521,248,194	315	1,702,213	517,168,666	304	1,812,122	528,168,714	261
Alaska.....	12,969	(6)	(6)	15,971,305	239	16,312	5,555,856	341	26,428	12,107,006	458	366,303	18,435,933	312
Hawaii.....	60,956	(6)	(6)	15,971,305	239	16,335,944	239	240	84,341	214	77,762	18,039,528	237	

<sup>1</sup> Data on population 14 years old and over and on labor force are from *Statistical Census of the United States: 1940* (preliminary releases; Series P-4 and P-8). Labor force represents those persons who were 14 years old and over and who were employed or seeking employment during the week of Mar. 24-30, 1940.

<sup>2</sup> Data in this table represent the following percentages of the estimated totals for each quarter: employees, first quarter, 97.3; second quarter, 97.2; third quarter, 96.7; fourth quarter, 96.1. Taxable wages, first quarter, 97.3; second quarter, 97.2; third quarter, 96.7; fourth quarter, 97.3.

<sup>3</sup> First-quarter data were tabulated by State of headquarters of employing organizations. Data excludes Alaska and Hawaii, for which census data were not available.

by State of employment of employees were estimated on basis of second-quarter tabulation.

<sup>4</sup> Derived from taxable wage items, with adjustments for delinquent reports and for employment of the same employee by 2 or more concerns during the quarter. These figures include employment during the entire quarter; therefore the data are not comparable to the 1938 quarterly tables which show distribution of employees by State on the basis of employment in the last pay period of the second quarter.

two miscellaneous groups designated "other" and "unclassified."

With the exception of contract construction, which showed a substantial increase with respect to both employment and wages, changes in these proportions from one quarter to another were not large. In all 13 industry divisions, however, there were some industry groups in which the relation between employment and wages ran counter to that of the industry division as a whole. This situation serves to emphasize again the fact that the industry classifications are so broad that each group includes numerous industries with differing characteristics both as to seasonality and wage structure. Furthermore, this is the case not only in the broad divisions but also in the narrower industry groups. The totals, therefore, must be viewed as indicating only the general tendency of the group as a whole.

The quarterly data cannot be used to measure the extent of seasonal fluctuations in particular industries. As already indicated, the fact that the data are tabulated from returns for calendar quarters is itself a basic limitation which precludes such use. In many industries, the active seasons will straddle 2 or more quarters, and so will affect the total number of employees shown as receiving taxable wages for each of the quarters, although the period of full employment may be considerably less than 6 months. Thus, the quarterly data can at most indicate the quarter in which the peak in employment occurred. A still further limitation arises from the composition of the industry groups. The groups each include a number of related industries, and in many instances these industries may have peak seasons in different quarters, thus tending to level out fluctuations in total employment for the group as a whole. Comparisons of relative fluctuations by industry must therefore be made with extreme caution.

In the 1940 data, moreover, normal variations from quarter to quarter have been obscured by the general increase in the total number of covered employees, which in large part may be ascribed to the defense program. Indicative of this widespread upward trend is the fact that fourth-quarter employment was largest in 42 of the 67 industry groups (table 2). Those 42 groups employed 76 percent of all workers with taxable wages in that quarter. Moreover, 41 industry

**Table 4.—Percentage distribution of employees and taxable wages, by industry division, for each quarter of 1940<sup>1</sup>**

Industry division	January-March		April-June		July-September		October-December	
	Employees	Taxable wages	Employees	Taxable wages	Employees	Taxable wages	Employees	Taxable wages
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	43.1	47.4	42.0	46.1	43.4	47.4	42.5	48.1
Trade	22.0	19.3	21.3	19.2	20.7	18.5	22.1	18.7
Service	12.0	8.5	12.7	8.8	12.4	8.6	11.6	8.1
Contract construction	4.1	3.2	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.0	6.0	5.5
Transportation	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.8
Mining and quarrying	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.6
Public utilities	3.3	4.5	3.4	4.5	3.2	4.4	3.1	3.9
Insurance	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.6	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.0
Real estate	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Finance	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9
Unclassified	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3
Professional service	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0
Other	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.6

<sup>1</sup> For absolute figures and distribution within each industry division, see table 2.

groups showed the smallest number of employees in the first quarter of the year.

In nine industry groups, however, the 2 quarters of highest employment in 1940 were the first and the fourth. These groups include such industries as anthracite and bituminous coal mining, printing and publishing, and educational institutions, which are most active in the fall and winter months. In eight other industries, the second and third quarters showed the largest number of workers. Among these were industries which normally have busy summer seasons—hotels and other lodging places, amusement and recreation services other than motion pictures, and water transportation. In seven other industries, the 2 quarters of highest employment both occurred in the first half of the year.

The differing proportions of total employment and total wages already noted are reflected in the figures for average wages by industry. Average taxable wages under old-age and survivors insurance are the result not only of wage rates but also of duration of employment in occupations covered by the act. Even though an industry has relatively high hourly wage rates, it may show a relatively low taxable wage for a quarter when many employees were on short time because of slack business, or when, for any reason, a large proportion of the employees were employed only part of the quarter. Inasmuch as these short-term and seasonal workers are to a substantial extent not the same individuals from quarter to quarter, they constitute a larger proportion of the yearly totals than of the quarterly totals. Con-

sequently, the average taxable wage for any year is substantially smaller than the sum of the quarterly averages. In considering variations in average wages from quarter to quarter, it must again be noted that the limit of \$3,000 a year on taxable wages tends to result in higher averages for the first and second quarters of the year.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the highest quarterly average wage for all employees in all industries combined occurred in the first quarter of 1940 (table 2). This was the quarter of lowest total employment; moreover, there were probably fewer short-term employees than in any of the other quarters of the year.

For all industries, the average taxable wage for the first quarter of 1940 was \$296. The lowest quarterly averages were \$274 in the third and \$276 in the fourth quarter.<sup>7</sup> Among the 13 industry divisions, the highest quarterly average wages were in finance and in insurance, and the lowest included service, trade, and contract construction. Only in contract construction was the average wage in the first quarter exceeded in the fourth quarter.

Among the 67 industry groups the average taxable wages in the high first quarter ranged from \$578 to \$160; and in the low third quarter, from \$431 to \$151. In the first quarter, however, only two industry groups with relatively few employees had averages in excess of \$500, and only nine others had averages in excess of \$400. In the same quarter, at the other extreme, six industry groups had average taxable wages below \$200.

The two industry groups with the highest first-quarter averages—administrative offices and holding companies, and investment banking and security speculation—probably included a substantial number of employees who received more than \$3,000 a year. This fact may account in large part for the drop in average wages in the third quarter to \$379 and \$400, respectively. Of the nine other industries with average taxable wages of more than \$400 in the first quarter, only two maintained this level in all 4 quarters of 1940—street, suburban, and interurban railways and city and suburban bus lines, and products of petroleum and coal. All but one of the six

<sup>7</sup> Since figures in table 2 are unadjusted, the figures for average wages differ somewhat from those in table 1. In the unadjusted data, the third-quarter average for the United States was lower than that for the fourth quarter, while the adjusted data show the fourth quarter to be lower. The absolute differences in the figures, however, are small.

industry groups with taxable wage averages below \$200 in the first quarter continued at this relatively low level in the other 3 quarters. By the third quarter, however, three more industry groups had fallen below \$200—amusement and recreation and related services not elsewhere classified; educational institutions and agencies; and personal service.

Although the quarterly averages in the large majority of the industry groups were lower in the fourth quarter than in the first, the fourth-quarter average was higher in 15 industries. In some of these—notably iron and steel and their products; nonferrous metals and their products; water transportation; general contractors, building construction; and general contractors other than building construction—the increase is clearly ascribable to improved business conditions resulting from the defense program.

#### **Employment and Wages by State**

Distribution of the 1940 quarterly data by State reveals a marked concentration of covered employment in the 3 Middle Atlantic and 5 East North Central States (table 3). Together, these 8 States accounted for 52 percent of all employees receiving taxable wages in the first quarter of 1940.

This concentration may be accounted for in part, but not wholly, by the concentration of population and labor force. These States represented 42.4 percent of the 1940 population aged 14 and over, and 42.9 percent of the 1940 labor force as reported by the Bureau of the Census<sup>8</sup> (table 3). If, in this group, Massachusetts and California are substituted for 2 of the East North Central States—Indiana and Wisconsin—the resulting list will include the 8 States which had the largest number of employees with taxable wages in January–March 1940. These 8 States accounted for 58 percent of all covered employees in that quarter, as compared with 46 percent of the 1940 population 14 years old and over, and 47 percent of the 1940 labor force.

From these figures, it is evident not only that the leading industrial States included a large proportion of all covered employees but also that, as

<sup>8</sup> In the 1940 census, all persons 14 years old and over who were employed or seeking employment during the week of March 24–30, 1940, were included in the labor force. These ratios of employees with taxable wages to population and to the labor force are of interest for comparisons among States, but must not be regarded as accurate measures of the percentage of covered employment within any State. The percentages here shown do not include Alaska and Hawaii, for which census data are not available.

compared with most other States, a larger proportion of their working population was engaged in employments covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program. This conclusion is verified when the States are arrayed according to the ratio between the number of first-quarter employees having taxable wages and the 1940 labor force. Showing ratios higher than that for the United States as a whole are all the New England States except Vermont, all the Middle Atlantic States, and all the East North Central States except Wisconsin. Only 3 other States—California, Delaware, and Maryland—are included in this group. At the other extreme, the States falling in the lowest third as ranked by the same ratio include 6 of the West North Central States<sup>9</sup> and 4 of the 8 Mountain States—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and New Mexico. In addition, this group includes Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and South Carolina.

In terms of individual States, the greatest concentration of covered employment as measured by this ratio is shown for Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts—three highly industrialized States. The lowest concentration, on the other hand, was in North Dakota, Mississippi, and South Dakota. The extreme range in percentage of labor force was from 70 in Rhode Island to 18 in North Dakota; and in percentage of population it was from 40 in Rhode Island to 9 in North Dakota.

These State and regional differences result chiefly from the exclusion of various employments from coverage under old-age and survivors insurance. The States with relatively high ratios of covered employment are those in which a large proportion of the labor force are employees engaged in manufacturing, commerce, and mining. The States with relatively low ratios are those in which workers are predominantly engaged in agricultural occupations.<sup>10</sup>

The concentration of taxable wages is even greater than that of covered employees. In the first quarter of 1940, the three Middle Atlantic States accounted for 28 percent of all covered employees but 31 percent of all taxable wages. Similarly, the five East North Central States had 24 percent of the total number of covered workers

but 26 percent of all taxable wages. The proportion of taxable wages was also somewhat greater than the proportion of first-quarter employees in the Pacific States. Except New England, where the proportions were the same, all other regions showed larger proportions of covered employees than of taxable wages. These differences are also evident in average wages in the various States, and in interpreting them the same considerations as those affecting wage differences must be kept in mind.

In 1940, as already noted, usual fluctuations in quarterly employment were obscured by the business expansion which accompanied the defense program. For many States, the quarterly variations in employment are probably not typical, and consequently differences among the States in extent of variations are similarly affected. A few general observations, however, appear to be supported by the 1940 data.

Wide fluctuations in quarterly employment may be considered normal in States where in the peak quarter a fairly large proportion of all covered employment is concentrated in a relatively few industries. Where such concentration exists, there are less likely to be offsetting fluctuations tending to level out total employment from quarter to quarter. Wide variations are also typical of States which have few manufacturing industries and in which a large proportion of all covered employees are engaged in such industries as mining and the service trades, which are affected more sharply by the natural seasons. On the other hand, States which have developed many diversified manufacturing industries will normally show relatively small quarterly fluctuations in covered employment.

It has already been pointed out that for the United States as a whole the number of employees with taxable wages was greatest in the fourth quarter of 1940. This was also the case in all but 10 States,<sup>11</sup> most of which have comparatively few manufacturing industries. The quarter of lowest employment, on the other hand, was the first quarter in all but 2 States.<sup>12</sup> The increase in total covered employment from the lowest to the highest quarter was 14 percent for the entire country, and among the States it ranged from 6.5 percent in

<sup>9</sup> Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

<sup>10</sup> See Slomin, Herman, "State and Regional Differences in Covered Employment and Taxable Wages, 1939," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 35-44.

<sup>11</sup> Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, and Hawaii. In these States the third quarter showed highest employment.

<sup>12</sup> Arizona and Florida, in which the third quarter was lowest.

Pennsylvania and New Mexico to 40 percent in Oregon.<sup>13</sup> Next to Oregon, the largest increases occurred in Montana (38) and Florida (34). There were 5 States, besides Pennsylvania and New Mexico, in which employment increased by less than 10 percent—New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Illinois, and Missouri.<sup>14</sup>

In the large majority of States, average taxable wages in 1940 fluctuated in accordance with the national pattern. The average was highest in the first quarter and, after a second-quarter decline, the low point was reached in most States in the third quarter (31 States) or the fourth quarter (17 States). Although the first and second quarters showed the highest average wages for the year in a majority of the States, the highest 2 quarters in 11 States<sup>15</sup> were the first and fourth. For the entire country, the average wage in the first quarter was 8 percent higher than the average for the low third quarter. Among the States the percentage difference was greatest in Alaska, Georgia, Florida, Delaware, and Michigan. It was smallest in New Mexico, Idaho, Kansas, and Alabama.

In the high first quarter, average wages ranged from \$366 in Michigan to \$175 in Mississippi. The range for the low third quarter was from \$458 in Alaska to \$165 in South Carolina. In the first quarter, 15 States showed averages of \$300 or more, but in the third quarter the number had fallen to seven. Only Michigan, Ohio, Alaska, and Connecticut maintained averages in excess of \$300 in all 4 quarters. In the first quarter, 3 States had average taxable wages below \$200, but in each of the other quarters there were 6 such States—Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

#### Distribution by Size of Firm

A large majority of the 1.8 million employing organizations which reported payment of taxable wages in the third quarter of 1940 were firms with very few employees. About 1.5 million of these employers did not have as many as 10 employees

<sup>13</sup> This range excludes Alaska, in which the percentage increase of 104 was due to exceptional circumstances peculiar to that Territory.

<sup>14</sup> These percentages are based on the quarterly data unadjusted for delinquent reporting. It is believed that complete returns would not alter materially the relative position of the States in this respect.

<sup>15</sup> Connecticut, Delaware, Montana, Indiana, Oregon, Vermont, Hawaii, Maine, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. In Wisconsin and New Mexico, the second highest average wage occurred in both the second and fourth quarters.

in the last pay-roll period of the third quarter (table 5). Approximately a million firms—more than half the total—had fewer than 4 employees. Only 31,781 firms—less than 2 percent of the total—employed 100 or more workers.

Although the average employer under old-age

Table 5.—Employing organizations<sup>1</sup> and taxable pay rolls, July-September, and employees in last pay period in September, by size of firm, 1940<sup>2</sup>

Number of employees in employing organization <sup>3</sup>	July-September		Employees in last pay period of September	Percent of total			
	Employing organizations	Taxable pay rolls		July-September		Employees in last pay period of September	
				Employing organizations	Taxable pay rolls		
Total.....	1,821,990	\$7,856,775,778	27,541,263	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0 <sup>4</sup> .....	26,781	14,043,237	0	1.5	.2	.0	
1-9, total.....	1,484,128	948,148,255	4,305,382	81.5	12.1	15.6	
1.....	512,724	99,645,058	512,724	28.1	1.3	1.9	
2.....	314,314	127,888,329	628,628	17.3	1.6	2.2	
3.....	211,287	135,706,057	633,861	11.6	1.7	2.3	
4.....	136,851	123,619,915	547,404	7.5	1.6	2.0	
5.....	101,286	113,007,006	506,430	5.6	1.4	1.8	
6.....	77,170	106,212,366	463,020	4.2	1.4	1.7	
7.....	61,181	101,299,368	428,267	3.4	1.3	1.6	
8.....	38,787	74,127,274	310,296	2.1	.9	1.1	
9.....	30,528	66,642,262	274,752	1.7	.9	1.0	
10-99, total.....	279,300	1,886,123,709	7,208,047	15.3	24.0	26.2	
10-19.....	149,072	508,184,307	2,009,668	8.3	6.4	7.3	
20-29.....	53,422	331,932,969	1,272,523	2.9	4.1	4.6	
30-39.....	27,306	247,566,345	929,036	1.5	3.2	3.4	
40-49.....	16,483	193,264,577	727,157	.9	2.5	2.6	
50-59.....	11,026	159,003,344	597,224	.6	2.0	2.2	
60-69.....	7,894	134,284,335	507,077	.4	1.7	1.8	
70-79.....	5,903	116,804,706	438,213	.3	1.5	1.6	
80-89.....	4,499	101,134,646	378,807	.2	1.3	1.4	
90-99.....	3,696	93,948,570	348,342	.2	1.3	1.3	
100-999, total.....	29,408	2,022,419,645	7,337,172	1.6	25.7	26.6	
100-199.....	16,520	607,132,080	2,283,326	1.0	7.6	8.3	
200-299.....	5,582	365,568,827	1,351,024	.3	4.7	4.8	
300-399.....	2,730	255,962,700	940,008	.1	3.3	3.4	
400-499.....	1,588	197,361,216	706,475	.1	2.5	2.9	
500-599.....	1,018	157,946,975	557,107	.1	2.0	2.0	
600-699.....	751	139,811,649	485,149	(1)	1.8	1.8	
700-799.....	485	104,412,251	363,266	(1)	1.3	1.3	
800-899.....	441	114,783,118	374,351	(1)	1.5	1.4	
900-999.....	293	79,440,829	276,466	(1)	1.0	1.0	
1,000-9,999, total.....	2,224	1,709,879,518	5,220,497	.1	21.8	19.0	
1,000-1,999.....	1,346	575,093,324	1,839,920	.1	7.4	6.6	
2,000-2,999.....	397	317,782,621	983,829	(1)	4.0	3.6	
3,000-3,999.....	185	212,999,895	640,077	(1)	2.7	2.3	
4,000-4,999.....	105	159,493,757	468,392	(1)	2.0	1.7	
5,000-5,999.....	77	141,506,660	421,155	(1)	1.8	1.5	
6,000-6,999.....	41	90,563,705	264,084	(1)	1.2	1.0	
7,000-7,999.....	32	85,795,796	235,530	(1)	1.1	.9	
8,000-8,999.....	22	65,297,141	188,005	(1)	.8	.7	
9,000-9,999.....	19	61,256,619	179,505	(1)	.8	.7	
10,000 and over.....	149	1,276,161,344	3,470,165	(1)	16.2	12.6	

<sup>1</sup> An employing organization includes all establishments reported on 1 employer return.

<sup>2</sup> The tabulation from which this table was compiled includes 86.8 percent of the estimated number of total employing organizations, 96.7 percent of the estimated amount of total taxable pay rolls, and 96.6 percent of the estimated total number of employees.

<sup>3</sup> As determined by the number of workers reported in last pay period of September.

<sup>4</sup> Returns show taxable pay rolls during the quarter but no workers in last pay period.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

and survivors insurance operates a small establishment, the typical employee works for a large employer. In the third quarter of 1940, almost a third of all last-pay-period employees were working for 2,373 employers with 1,000 or more employees. As many as one-eighth of the total number were employed by 149 organizations each of which had 10,000 or more employees. Firms with 100 or more employees accounted for more than one-half of all workers in covered employment. The small employers with fewer than 10 employees, on the other hand, accounted for less than one-sixth of the total workers, although these firms represented four-fifths of all employers. The figures, moreover, would show a heavier concentration of workers in the larger employing organizations if reporting reflected actual ownership of the concerns rather than legal taxpaying entities.

This concentration is even more marked with respect to taxable pay rolls. The 149 largest firms (10,000 or more employees), with 13 percent of all last-pay-period workers, paid 16 percent of all taxable wages in the third quarter of 1940. The 2,224 firms with 1,000-9,999 employees paid 22 percent of total wages, but had only 19 percent of all employees. At the other extreme, firms which had fewer than 10 employees paid 12 percent of all wages although they accounted for 16 percent of all last-pay-period employees.

The distribution of pay rolls as compared with that of employees suggests a higher wage level in the larger firms. Several observations must be made, however, in modification of such a conclusion. Most important, perhaps, is the indus-

trial distribution of the employers. It is probable that, on the average, the firms with smaller numbers of employees are in industries characterized by lower wage levels and less stable employment, as compared with the industries in which large establishments operate. There is also reason to believe that small firms employ a relatively high proportion of short-term or part-time employees, a situation which tends to depress the quarterly average wage. Moreover, in small unincorporated firms where the managerial function is performed entirely by a sole proprietor or by the members of a partnership, the manager's remuneration is often not taxable as wages. But in larger firms, which are usually incorporated, the active owners as well as the managerial staff are employees who receive salaries which constitute taxable wages. Thus the average wages for these larger firms tend to be higher partly because of this difference in the form of organization. For these reasons, the present data do not permit significant conclusions on differences in wage levels due solely to the size of the employing organization.

When compared with the corresponding data for 1938 and 1939, the 1940 quarterly tabulations of employment and pay rolls under old-age and survivors insurance give a striking picture of rapid improvement in the labor market. They verify, and are verified by, other statistical series in this field. As a substantial body of reliable data, they provide economists and statisticians with an additional tool in the measurement of economic trends.

# PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE • DIVISIONS OF  
OPERATING STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS AND ASSISTANCE ANALYSIS

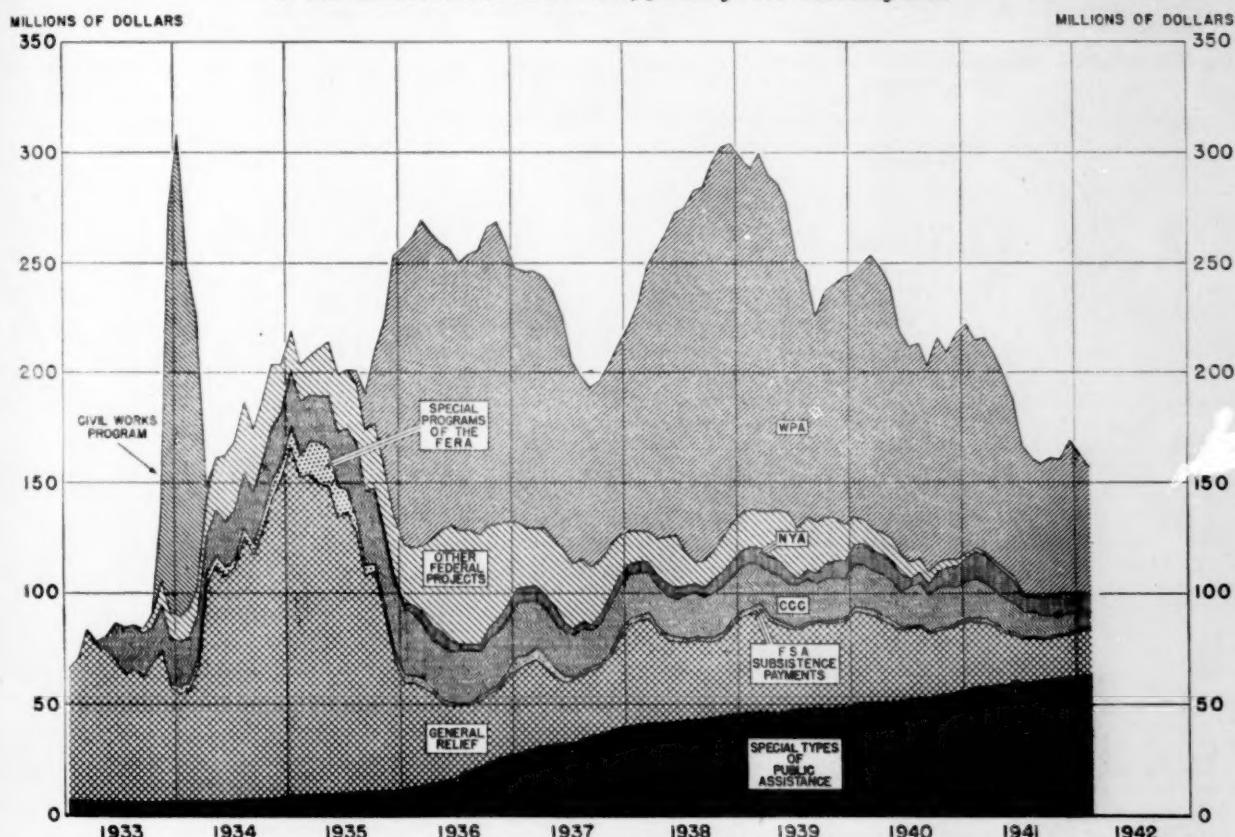
Public assistance and earnings under the several Federal work programs in the continental United States in February amounted to \$157 million, 3 percent less than the January total and 27 percent below expenditures for February 1941. Federal work programs accounted for 46 percent of the total expenditures for the month, the three special types of public assistance for 41 percent, general relief for 12 percent, and subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration for the remaining 1 percent.

It is estimated that 10.4 million persons in 4.1 million different households benefited from these payments. The number of persons employed on Federal work programs decreased from the past month by 62,000.

The total case load for general relief decreased from the previous month by 2.3 percent, the number of subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration increased by 9.5 percent, and each of the special types of public assistance increased less than 1 percent.

In comparing States with plans approved by the Social Security Board in February 1942 with February 1941, the number of persons receiving old-age assistance was larger in 41 States, the number receiving aid to the blind, in 27 States, and the number of families receiving aid to dependent children was larger in 24 States. On the other hand, the number of cases aided under the program of general relief was smaller in 45 States.

Chart 1.—*Public assistance and Federal work programs: Payments to recipients and earnings of persons employed in the continental United States, January 1933–February 1942*<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Includes estimate for FSA, CCC, and other Federal agency projects for February 1942.

**Table 1.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Assistance and earnings in the continental United States, by month, February 1941–February 1942<sup>1</sup>**

Year and month	Total <sup>2</sup>	Assistance to recipients					Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs					Earnings on regular Federal construction projects <sup>3</sup>	
		Special types of public assistance			General relief	Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration <sup>4</sup>	Civilian Conservation Corps <sup>4</sup>	National Youth Administration <sup>5</sup>		Work Projects Administration <sup>6</sup>	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds <sup>7</sup>		
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program				
1941													
February	\$215,115	\$43,001	\$13,191	\$1,871	\$28,883	\$1,680	\$18,162	\$3,165	\$9,224	\$94,099	\$1,849	\$113,700	
March	216,197	43,461	12,767	1,870	28,769	2,049	16,178	3,283	8,929	97,429	1,462	111,136	
April	208,565	43,884	12,866	1,885	26,279	1,667	15,073	3,352	8,419	93,602	1,448	116,152	
May	198,988	44,118	12,858	1,896	23,280	975	14,765	3,385	8,129	88,246	1,336	106,415	
June	188,052	45,686	12,803	1,896	20,581	1,670	12,902	2,595	7,992	80,754	1,173	110,103	
July	167,063	45,333	12,570	1,889	19,828	308	11,693	26	7,164	67,332	920	119,282	
August	161,119	45,693	12,573	1,905	19,645	442	11,430	1	7,507	61,136	787	129,808	
September	158,648	46,186	12,562	1,910	18,546	318	10,665	150	7,384	60,285	642	137,119	
October	161,397	46,858	12,607	1,949	18,591	372	9,616	1,731	7,115	61,974	940	156,661	
November	160,403	47,234	12,843	1,969	18,438	509	9,572	2,364	7,419	59,732	9323	167,074	
December	160,540	10 47,306	10 13,026	10 1,983	10 19,474	748	8,448	2,290	6,849	68,936	9480	166,800	
1942													
January	162,127	47,925	13,310	2,022	20,163	1,404	7,686	1,842	5,747	61,775	9253	166,029	
February	157,287	48,508	13,552	2,010	19,225	1,663	7,133	1,675	5,492	57,794	9255	158,420	

<sup>1</sup> Partly estimated and subject to revision. For 1933 data, see the Bulletin, February 1941, p. 66; for January 1934–January 1941, see the Bulletin, February 1942, pp. 26–27. For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50–52.

<sup>2</sup> Data exclude earnings on regular Federal construction projects.

<sup>3</sup> Data from the FSA.

<sup>4</sup> Data from the CCC. Beginning with July 1941, earnings of persons enrolled estimated by the CCC by multiplying average monthly number of persons enrolled by average of \$67.20 for each month for enrollees other than Indians and \$60.50 for Indians.

<sup>5</sup> Data from the NYA.

<sup>6</sup> Data from the WPA.

<sup>7</sup> Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>8</sup> Excluded from total: data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>9</sup> Beginning with October 1941, represents earnings on projects financed from PWA funds only. Data not available for other Federal agency projects financed under Emergency Relief Appropriation acts. (Latest available report showed total earnings of approximately \$100,000.)

<sup>10</sup> Because of a change in reporting procedure in Arkansas, no payments or recipients were reported for December; payments made on Jan. 1 had been reported previously as chargeable to December.

**Table 2.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Recipients of assistance and persons employed in the continental United States, by month, February 1941–February 1942<sup>1</sup>**

Year and month	Estimated unduplicated total <sup>2</sup>	Recipients of assistance					Persons employed under Federal work programs					Persons employed on regular Federal construction projects <sup>3</sup>	
		Households	Persons in these households	Special types of public assistance			Cases receiving general relief	Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration <sup>4</sup>	Civilian Conservation Corps <sup>4</sup>	National Youth Administration <sup>5</sup>			
				Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program		
1941													
February	5,458	15,060	2,082	383	924	73	1,230	58	274	450	482	1,851	
March	5,360	14,667	2,108	387	935	73	1,210	68	244	471	459	1,718	
April	5,153	13,896	2,127	391	942	74	1,153	54	228	478	419	1,575	
May	4,913	13,048	2,148	393	944	74	1,038	36	223	462	392	1,453	
June	4,691	12,375	2,167	391	942	74	934	40	195	357	384	1,376	
July	4,145	10,811	2,181	388	935	74	876	14	175	5	318	1,025	
August	4,040	10,412	2,195	386	931	74	859	18	171	(9)	315	1,015	
September	4,000	10,231	2,205	384	926	75	817	11	159	34	308	1,007	
October	4,094	10,272	2,214	385	928	76	796	13	144	73	288	1,009	
November	4,136	10,326	2,224	385	928	77	782	16	143	341	303	1,027	
December	4,125	10,331	11 2,209	11 384	11 924	11 76	798	26	126	333	283	1,023	
1942													
January	4,147	10,413	2,240	396	953	78	836	42	115	306	233	995	
February	4,120	10,368	2,241	399	960	78	817	46	107	256	226	998	

<sup>1</sup> Partly estimated and subject to revision. For 1933 data, see the Bulletin, February 1941, p. 68; for January 1934–January 1941, see the Bulletin, February 1942, pp. 28–29. For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50–52.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated by the Work Projects Administration and the Social Security Board. Excludes persons employed on regular Federal construction projects.

<sup>3</sup> Data from the FSA.

<sup>4</sup> Data from the CCC.

<sup>5</sup> Data from the NYA. Beginning with July 1941, number employed on out-of-school work program based on an average of weekly employment counts during month.

<sup>6</sup> Data from the WPA.

<sup>7</sup> Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>8</sup> Excluded from estimated unduplicated total: data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>9</sup> Less than 500 persons.

<sup>10</sup> Preliminary: represents employment on projects financed from PWA funds only. Data not available for other Federal agency projects financed under Emergency Relief Appropriation acts. (Latest available reports showed total employment of approximately 1,000.)

<sup>11</sup> Because of a change in reporting procedure in Arkansas, no payments or recipients were reported for December; payments made on Jan. 1 had been reported previously as chargeable to December.

<sup>12</sup> Preliminary.

**Table 3.—Special types of public assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by month, February 1941–February 1942<sup>1</sup>**

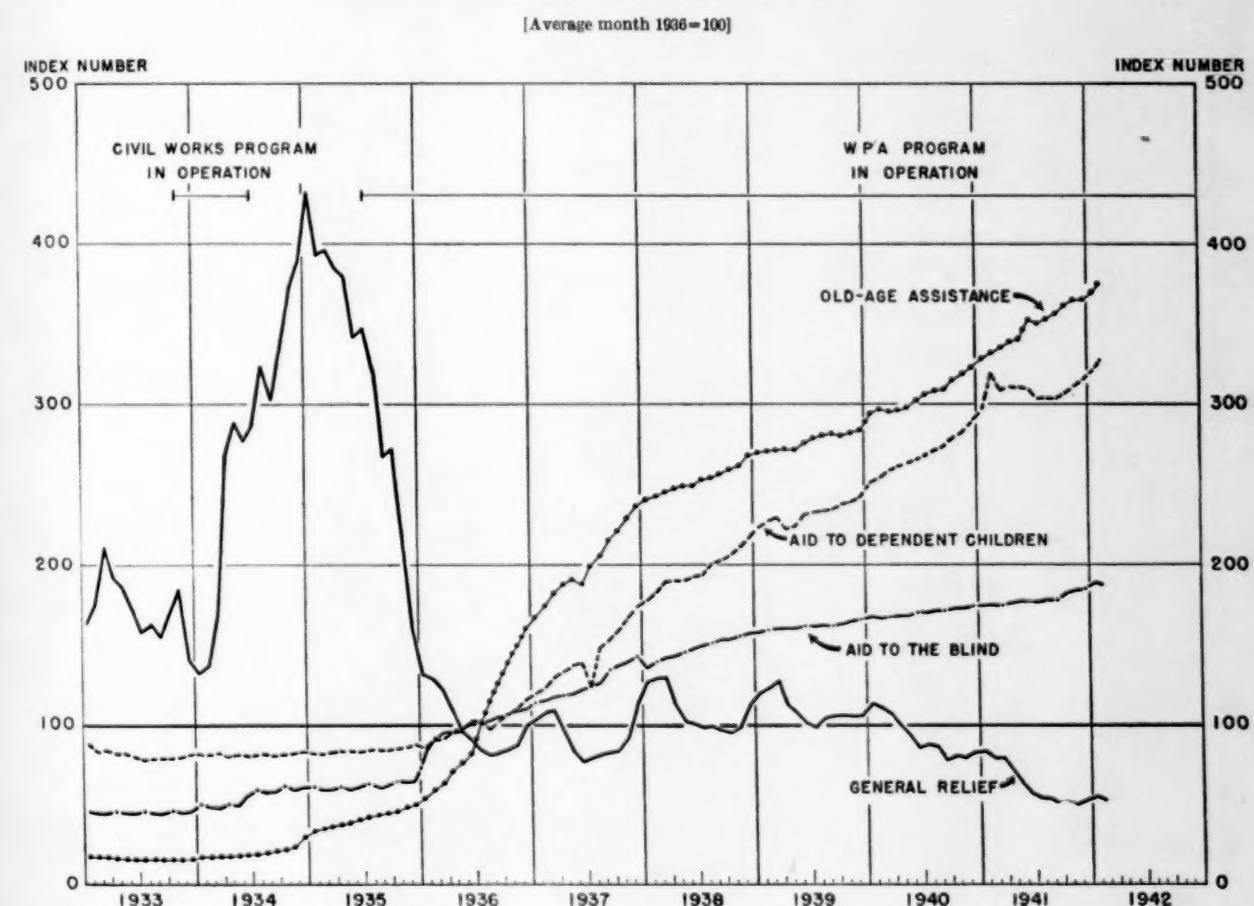
Year and month	Number of recipients			Amount of payments to recipients				
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind
		Families	Children					
1941								
February	2,084,874	371,040	898,619	49,248	\$57,153,447	\$43,068,075	\$12,928,408	\$1,156,964
March	2,110,971	375,608	909,825	49,370	57,186,736	43,528,447	12,496,432	1,161,707
April	2,130,645	379,650	916,798	49,549	57,713,601	43,951,948	12,598,815	1,165,928
May	2,151,518	380,831	918,595	49,700	57,944,086	44,186,359	12,582,640	1,175,087
June	2,170,489	379,605	916,789	49,817	59,466,477	45,754,779	12,532,362	1,170,336
July	2,184,792	376,148	909,567	49,878	58,871,288	45,403,047	12,297,714	1,170,527
August	2,198,037	374,403	905,543	50,208	59,243,460	45,701,626	12,297,580	1,184,254
September	2,207,969	372,267	900,962	50,421	59,742,123	46,255,607	12,292,786	1,193,730
October	2,217,082	380,742	919,395	51,783	60,761,210	46,927,289	12,602,746	1,231,175
November	2,227,248	381,128	919,818	52,191	61,309,910	47,302,808	12,759,790	1,247,312
December <sup>2</sup>	2,212,157	380,943	918,942	51,462	61,611,444	47,375,030	12,983,664	1,232,750
1942								
January	2,243,158	393,109	947,970	53,094	62,544,104	47,994,615	13,271,100	1,278,209
February	2,244,365	396,417	954,803	53,454	63,382,095	48,578,185	13,511,395	1,292,515

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50–52.

<sup>2</sup> Because of a change in reporting procedure in Arkansas, no payments were reported for December; payments made on Jan. 1 had been reported

previously as chargeable to December. This correction represents a change in reporting procedure for this State.

**Chart 2.—Special types of public assistance and general relief: Index of payments to recipients in the continental United States, January 1933–February 1942**



**Table 4.—Food stamp plan: Number of areas included and participants, and value of surplus-food stamps issued in the continental United States, by month, February 1941–February 1942<sup>1</sup>**

Year and month	Number of areas included <sup>2</sup>	Number of participants <sup>3</sup>		Value of surplus-food stamps issued
		Cases	Persons	
<b>1941</b>				
February	265	986,363	3,108,600	\$7,201,683
March	288	1,152,900	3,703,100	8,934,051
April	307	1,226,768	3,830,900	9,547,251
May	346	1,230,000	3,968,900	9,902,603
June	363	1,213,111	3,925,000	9,950,959
July	374	1,184,490	3,821,600	9,998,083
August	388	1,152,431	3,706,800	9,782,709
September	389	1,122,628	3,598,200	9,645,306
October	390	1,083,306	3,447,700	9,078,800
November	390	1,061,094	3,331,300	8,803,766
December	398	1,044,201	3,459,400	9,395,102
<b>1942</b>				
January	399	1,095,636	3,528,100	9,428,392
February <sup>4</sup>	1,307	1,114,746	3,585,000	9,590,711

<sup>1</sup> Data exclude persons receiving commodities under direct distribution program of the Surplus Marketing Administration and value of such commodities.

<sup>2</sup> Through January 1942, an area represents a city, county, or group of counties; beginning with February 1942, represents a county or a city.

<sup>3</sup> Includes recipients of 3 special types of public assistance and of subsistence payments from the FSA; recipients of, and those eligible for, general relief; persons certified as in need of relief and employed or awaiting assignments to projects financed by the WPA. Includes for 1 area (Shawnee, Okla.) some low-income families having weekly income of less than \$19.50 who have been eligible to participate since October 1939.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Surplus Marketing Administration.

**Table 5.—General relief: Cases and payments to cases in the continental United States, by State, February 1942<sup>1</sup>**

State	Number of cases receiving relief	Amount of payments to cases per case	Percentage change from—				
			January 1942 in—		February 1941 in—		
			Number of cases	Amount of payments	Number of cases	Amount of payments	
Total <sup>2</sup>	817,000	\$19,225,000	\$23.53	-2.3	-4.7	-33.6	-33.4
Ala.	2,271	20,045	8.83	+1	+8	-3.6	-4.8
Ariz.	2,821	54,373	19.27	-2.5	-8	-8.4	+13.4
Ark.	3,924	23,957	6.11	-1.4	-1.6	-10.7	-4.6
Calif.	31,647	690,068	21.81	-2.0	-3.6	-62.3	-70.9
Colo. <sup>3</sup>	13,382	261,522	19.54	+5.5	+6.9	-11.9	+33.0
Conn.	7,158	206,865	29.90	-3.0	-7.1	-44.6	-40.7
Del.	740	15,830	21.39	-3.5	-5.1	-31.9	-32.0
D. C.	1,977	49,602	25.09	-3.1	-2.7	-8.3	-7.5
Fla.	8,117	58,480	7.20	+3.7	-2.1	+1.8	+1.9
Ga.	6,085	44,022	7.23	-9	+9	-6.0	+4.3
Idaho <sup>4</sup>	1,304	18,843	14.45	-1.4	-9	-44.2	-47.5
Ill.	99,051	2,378,359	24.01	-1.7	-3.2	-32.7	-30.3
Ind. <sup>5</sup>	25,961	401,202	15.45	-6.2	-8.8	-39.9	-35.4
Iowa	19,308	328,769	17.03	-2.7	-4.0	-28.6	-24.3
Kans.	11,471	207,618	18.10	-7.4	-5.9	-29.6	-18.6
Ky.	4,800	\$1,50,000	14.50	-1.4	-9	-44.2	-47.5
La.	11,904	193,601	16.26	+4	+9	(*)	+2.5
Maine	5,629	132,121	23.47	-6.7	-9.1	-41.2	-34.0
Md.	7,080	160,848	22.72	-8	-1.4	-18.3	-16.4
Mass.	35,560	925,191	26.02	-3.6	-10.1	-28.7	-28.4
Mich.	37,823	884,184	23.38	-1.1	-4.5	-24.8	-19.6
Minn.	23,542	561,486	23.85	-2.3	-3.0	-30.2	-29.1
Miss.	680	2,764	4.06	-2.9	+1.8	-25.8	+2.9
Mo.	16,362	258,871	15.82	-1.3	-1.7	-33.7	-26.3
Mont.	3,116	51,914	16.66	-7.5	-6.0	-24.7	-19.3
Nebr.	6,945	86,316	12.43	-3.0	-5.5	-30.9	-28.5
Nev.	485	6,944	14.32	+4.8	+1	-3.4	-9.8
N. H.	3,800	\$9,000	14.32	-3.2	-4.7	-36.4	-34.4
N. J. <sup>6</sup>	23,730	583,628	24.50	-3.2	-4.7	-36.4	-34.4
N. Mex. <sup>7</sup>	1,323	13,750	10.39	+2.5	+4.4	-28.0	-12.7
N. Y.	173,285	6,583,351	37.99	-2.5	-3.2	-26.7	-26.2
N. C.	4,655	32,614	7.01	-3.5	-3.9	-17.5	-10.3
N. Dak.	3,233	48,679	15.06	-8.7	-13.7	-13.5	-4.1
Ohio	45,752	918,857	20.08	-1.5	-3.3	-39.9	-33.5
Oklahoma	9,682	49,054	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-11.8
Oreg.	5,911	114,793	19.42	-6.0	-5.7	-33.5	-18.7
Pa.	79,868	1,440,186	18.03	-3.2	-11.9	-47.6	-57.7
R. I. <sup>8</sup>	3,574	149,949	41.96	-4	-19.5	(*)	-5.6
S. C.	2,389	20,229	8.47	-4	+1.8	+11.5	+15.3
S. Dak.	3,969	59,407	14.97	+12.2	+7.4	-22.6	-17.2
Tenn.	2,700	\$16,000	—	-1.7	-4.5	-20.9	-13.0
Tex.	8,882	80,489	9.06	-1.7	-4.5	-20.9	-13.0
Utah	4,229	113,261	26.78	-6.2	-11.5	-20.0	-4.0
Vt.	1,584	27,659	17.46	-2.7	-4.3	-33.1	-29.6
Va.	5,240	56,024	10.69	+1.2	+4.1	-13.7	-4.9
Wash.	8,425	182,383	21.65	-6.2	-6.6	-47.2	-28.2
W. Va.	15,982	182,207	11.41	+4.7	+6.2	+31.7	+68.3
Wis.	22,945	534,244	23.28	-2.7	-8.0	-38.8	-29.3
Wyo.	1,147	19,836	17.29	+1.1	+4.6	-23.6	-16.3

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only and total payments for these services in 3 States have been excluded, an estimated number of cases aided and total payments to these cases aided by local officials in Rhode Island have been included, and data on cases aided in Oklahoma have been estimated to exclude duplication.

<sup>3</sup> Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only, and total payments for these services.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only, and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents approximately 70 percent of total expenditures.

<sup>5</sup> Estimated.

<sup>6</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>7</sup> State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

<sup>8</sup> Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

<sup>9</sup> Represents 3,531 cases aided under program administered by State board of public welfare, and 5,851 cases aided by county commissioners; amount of duplication believed to be large; average per case and percentage change in number of cases cannot be computed.

<sup>10</sup> State unemployment relief program only. It is estimated that, in addition, 1,100 cases received \$19,000 from local officials.

<sup>11</sup> Comparable data not available.

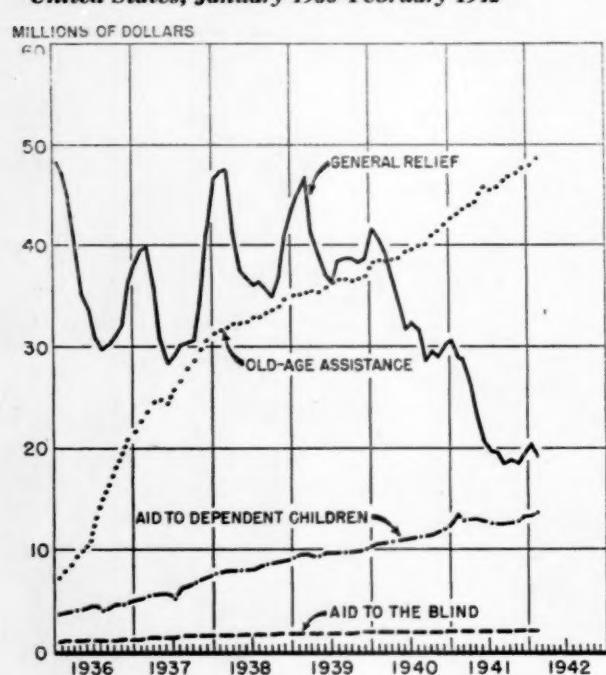


Table 6.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1942<sup>1</sup>

State	Number of recipients	Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per recipient	Percentage change from—				
				January 1942 in—		February 1941 in—		
				Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	
Total <sup>2</sup>	2,244,365	\$48,578,185	\$21.64	+0.1	+1.2	+7.6	+12.8	
Ala.	20,765	188,401	9.07	(0)	+1	+2.5	+1.5	
Alaska	1,579	46,229	29.28	+.6	+.9	+1.0	+4.3	
Ariz.	9,339	320,562	34.33	+5	+7	+8.7	+33.1	
Ark.	24,949	208,049	8.34	-4	-3	-2.1	+4.7	
Calif.	158,590	5,783,428	34.47	+1	(0)	+3.9	+1	
Colo.	42,968	1,756,821	40.89	(0)	+24.3	+2.7	+3.2	
Conn.	17,744	517,426	29.16	-6	-1	+1.5	+16.0	
Del.	2,412	30,338	12.58	-1.4	-5	-1.6	+8.3	
D. C.	3,587	94,151	26.25	-1	+2	+4.1	+7.0	
Fla.	39,403	551,237	13.99	+7	+1.3	+4.7	+15.4	
Ga.	60,601	526,396	8.69	+2.7	+3.5	+44.3	+50.8	
Hawaii	1,788	24,168	13.52	-1.1	+1.3	-6	+5.8	
Idaho	9,802	225,369	22.99	+2	+5	+7.0	+9.3	
Ill.	149,766	3,785,019	25.27	+2	+1.4	+4.4	+18.0	
Ind.	70,148	1,327,261	18.92	+2	+1.0	+4.5	+8.4	
Iowa	56,838	1,205,472	21.21	-3	(0)	+.6	+2.6	
Kans.	30,972	723,369	23.36	+4	+1.7	+10.0	+26.7	
Ky.	59,693	562,009	9.41	-3	+5	+10.5	+16.4	
La.	35,620	473,442	13.29	-1	+2	+1.9	+3.8	
Maine	15,350	323,909	21.00	+8	+1.0	+19.0	+20.7	
Md.	17,178	320,580	18.66	-5	-1	-5.1	-.8	
Mass.	87,585	2,610,456	29.80	-4	+1	+9.9	+3.2	
Mich.	93,295	1,706,021	18.29	-1	+6	+17.0	+26.9	
Minn.	63,570	1,402,461	22.06	(0)	+2	+1.2	+5.3	
Miss.	27,726	249,804	9.01	-2	+2	+7.9	+12.5	
Mo.	116,884	1,535,807	13.14	-4	+1	+7.0	-21.3	
Mont.	12,508	271,197	21.68	-1	+5	+2.0	+12.1	
Nebr.	29,812	598,995	20.09	+2	+3	+4.4	+8.2	
Nev.	2,247	67,527	30.05	-1.1	-5	-2.3	+10.5	
N. H.	7,274	162,995	22.41	+1	+4	+7.9	+12.6	
N. J.	30,580	685,760	22.42	-4	+2	-2.1	+3.5	
N. Mex.	5,050	80,778	16.00	-1	-1	+2.6	-6.3	
N. Y.	121,396	3,244,886	26.73	-2	(0)	+7.2		
N. C.	39,028	401,108	10.28	(0)	+3	+5.7	+7.1	
N. Dak.	9,509	173,193	18.21	+3	+8	+5.2	+13.5	
Ohio	139,577	3,313,335	23.74	(0)	+1	+3.3	+6.4	
Oklahoma	77,752	1,477,398	19.00	-1	+5	+3.1	+9.6	
Oreg.	21,928	492,118	22.44	+3	+7	+9.9	+15.3	
Pa.	100,686	2,296,379	22.81	-8	+2	+3	+4.3	
R. I.	7,414	165,701	22.35	+4	+1.7	+7.0	+19.1	
S. C.	20,059	210,582	10.50	+6	+2.5	+16.9	+57.0	
S. Dak.	14,868	283,409	19.02	-2	(0)	-1	-1.2	
Tenn.	36,505	392,471	10.75	-3.6	-7	-9.2	-3.5	
Tex.	165,123	3,187,637	19.30	+1.3	+1.7	+35.6	+86.3	
U. S. A.	14,746	397,777	26.98	-1	+1	+7.1	+9.3	
Vt.	5,502	95,410	17.34	-2	+3	-5.6	-1.0	
Va.	20,167	207,495	10.29	-2	+9	+1.6	+5.2	
Wash.	63,632	2,118,727	33.30	+2	+4	+56.4	+127.8	
W. Va.	22,783	395,855	17.38	+1.6	+2.2	+22.7	+50.8	
Wis.	54,441	1,271,655	23.36	-1	+3	+1.6	+4.8	
Wyo.	3,578	87,513	24.46	+2	+8	+3.1	+5.1	

Table 7.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1942<sup>1</sup>

State	Number of recipients	Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per recipient	Percentage change from—				
				January 1942 in—		February 1941 in—		
				Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	
Total	77,903	\$2,011,127	\$25.70	+0.3	-0.6	+6.1	+7.4	
Total, 44 States <sup>2</sup>	53,454	1,202,515	24.18	+.7	+1.1	+8.5	+11.7	
Ala.	623	5,082	9.05	-1.1	-7	+2.4	+3.1	
Ariz.	400	13,217	33.04	-1.2	-1.1	+4.2	+26.4	
Ark.	1,152	11,121	9.65	-1	-1	+3.6	+7.9	
Calif.	7,294	341,478	46.82	+4	+5	+1	+2.5	
Colo.	639	20,948	32.78	+6	+1.1	+5.4	+24.4	
Conn. <sup>3</sup>	207	6,207	29.99	-3.7	-4.4	-4.2	+16.0	
D. C.	261	8,081	30.96	+8	+9	+17.0	+28.4	
Fla. <sup>4</sup>	2,721	40,492	14.88	+1.2	+2.1	+10.3	+22.2	
Ga.	1,880	21,366	11.36	+2.0	+2.8	+35.2	+43.3	
Hawaii	76	1,198	15.76	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
Idaho	281	6,570	23.38	-7	+5	+7	+4.9	
Ill.	7,544	218,049	28.90	-1.1	-11.6	-1.9	-4.8	
Ind.	2,356	50,382	21.38	-1	(0)	-2.0	+1.9	
Iowa	1,547	40,569	26.22	-2	+2.3	+2.0	+11.9	
Kans.	1,345	32,711	24.32	-8	-2	-3.5	+0.4	
La.	1,311	22,275	16.90	+1.2	+1.4	+10.6	+12.4	
Maine	1,078	24,540	22.76	-3	-4	-2.4	-1.6	
Md.	638	14,272	22.37	-6	-6	-6.0	-2.9	
Mass.	1,154	27,814	24.10	+2	+7	-3	+2.0	
Mich.	1,383	34,863	25.21	+7	+1.3	+20.3	+28.5	
Minn.	1,011	27,328	27.03	+3	+4	+4.3	+6.7	
Miss.	1,257	12,924	10.28	+1.5	+2.2	+27.7	+55.6	
Mo.	5,040	\$8,900	15.00	+5.2	+7.2	+32.9	+47.8	
Mont.	303	7,211	23.80	+5.2	-2	+4.8	+7.6	
Nebr. <sup>5</sup>	742	15,673	21.12	-7	(0)	(0)	(0)	
Nev.	27	980	36.30	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
N. H.	336	7,827	23.29	-3	+2	+4.7	+5.6	
N. J.	732	17,638	24.12	-5	-3	-2.4	-2	
N. Mex.	229	4,210	18.38	-9	-5	+1.8	-1.8	
N. Y.	2,816	77,880	27.06	+4	+6	-1.8	+6.9	
N. C.	2,204	33,163	15.05	+1.2	+1.5	+16.4	+17.1	
N. Dak.	139	3,085	22.19	+1.5	+8	-39.3	-37.6	
Ohio	3,993	82,083	20.56	-2	+4	-1.3	+2.0	
Oklahoma	2,184	46,303	21.20	-5	+2.1	+6	+34.9	
Oreg.	474	12,717	26.83	-2	+7	+3.7	+11.4	
Pa.	13,928	418,683	30.98	(0)	+7	+4.0	+4.4	
R. I.	99	2,163	21.85	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
S. C.	810	8,640	10.67	+5	+1.8	+6.9	+8.4	
S. Dak.	250	3,758	15.03	+4	(0)	-5.7	-17.6	
Tenn.	1,568	19,075	12.17	-1.8	+2.8	-5.0	+3.7	
Tex.	2,445	56,268	23.01	+12.2	+11.5	(0)	(0)	
Utah	178	4,902	26.98	+6	+1.1	-4.8	+1.0	
Vt.	162	3,584	22.12	-6	-7	+11.7	+14.7	
Va.	1,075	13,867	12.90	(0)	+1.7	+3.8	+6.2	
Wash.	1,040	36,031	35.51	+2	+3	-8	+13.3	
W. Va.	986	21,587	21.89	+8	+7	+17.2	+44.0	
Wis.	1,932	46,400	24.02	-1.0	-7	-4.1	-1.6	
Wyo.	138	3,592	20.03	+7	+2	-4.2	-8.6	

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation. Delaware and Alaska do not have programs for aid to the blind, and information on status of program in Kentucky is not available.

<sup>2</sup> Total for States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.

<sup>3</sup> Includes program administered under State law without Federal participation.

<sup>4</sup> Not computed; less than 100 recipients.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated.

<sup>7</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>8</sup> No program for aid to the blind for February 1941.

<sup>9</sup> No change.

Table 8.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1942<sup>1</sup>

State	Number of recipients		Average payment per family	Percentage change from—						
	Families	Children		January 1942 in—		February 1941 in—				
				Number of recipients		Amount of payments	Number of recipients			
				Families	Children		Families			
Total.....	400,264	963,821	\$13,593,647	\$33.96	+0.8	+0.7	+1.8	+4.2	+3.8	+2.7
Total, 47 States <sup>2</sup> .....	396,417	954,863	13,511,395	34.08	+.8	+.7	+1.8	+6.8	+6.3	+4.5
Alabama.....	5,737	16,470	80,539	14.04	-1.7	-1.5	-.1	-2.6	-3.5	-.1
Alaska.....	<sup>3</sup> .90	<sup>3</sup> 210	<sup>3</sup> 3,200							
Arizona.....	2,398	6,414	80,481	33.56	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1	-2.6	-1.2	+.5
Arkansas.....	6,277	16,152	90,569	14.43	+.0	+.7	+1.2	-.3	+.9	+4.9
California.....	14,674	35,092	748,647	51.02	-1.3	-.9	+2.4	-6.6	-6.7	+.8
Colorado.....	6,186	15,248	190,367	30.77	+.9	+.8	+1.1	-1.6	-1.6	-.9
Connecticut.....	1,213	3,180	55,536	45.78	+8.8	+6.7	+10.3	-10.3	+2.8	+1.6
Delaware.....	559	1,636	18,725	33.50	-1.9	-2.2	-2.3	-6.1	-1.3	-7.5
District of Columbia.....	1,117	3,253	41,005	36.71	+3.0	+3.3	+3.6	+19.0	+14.6	+15.6
Florida <sup>3</sup> .....	5,404	12,920	127,692	23.63	-1.2	-.6	-.5	+25.1	+19.2	+33.9
Georgia.....	4,591	11,248	102,047	22.23	+.2	+.4	+.8	-7.0	-9.4	-.8
Hawaii.....	1,018	3,215	38,717	38.03	-3.4	-3.7	-3.2	-17.4	-20.0	-14.1
Idaho.....	3,100	7,898	97,169	31.34	+.5	+.8	+1.3	+3.8	+5.6	+9.2
Illinois <sup>4</sup> .....	21,971	49,471	703,942	32.04	+14.0	+14.0	+14.7	+194.8	+200.0	+318.1
Indiana.....	15,497	32,218	467,918	30.19	-.4	-.5	-.1	-10.2	-9.0	-.2
Iowa.....	<sup>3</sup> 263	<sup>3</sup> 285	<sup>3</sup> 1,042	<sup>3</sup> 18.71	<sup>3</sup> -.5	<sup>3</sup> -.5	<sup>3</sup> -.5	<sup>3</sup> -8.2	<sup>3</sup> -9.7	<sup>3</sup> -4.2
Kansas.....	6,684	16,060	232,757	34.82	+1.1	+1.1	+1.5	+2.3	+4.7	+18.0
Kentucky.....	<sup>3</sup> 380	<sup>3</sup> 1,900	<sup>3</sup> 15,800							
Louisiana.....	15,318	38,826	409,058	26.70	-.3	-.6	(6)	+3.3	-4.5	+1.1
Maine.....	1,784	4,866	72,473	40.62	-.3	-.2	-.4	+12.3	+21.3	+13.9
Maryland.....	5,921	16,377	193,753	32.72	-.1	+.1	+.2	-15.5	-12.7	-11.5
Massachusetts.....	12,446	30,447	728,968	58.57	+.1	-.1	+.4	-2.4	-3.6	-2.8
Michigan.....	21,451	49,954	921,926	42.98	-.3	-.5	-.2	+6.2	+3.3	+12.1
Minnesota.....	9,279	22,072	323,327	34.85	+.4	+.5	+.5	-.7	-.3	-.1
Mississippi.....	2,644	6,809	53,434	20.21	+.9	+.7	+.8	(7)	(7)	(7)
Missouri.....	14,207	32,518	329,941	23.22	-.3	-.5	-.1	+7.4	+5.1	-16.3
Montana.....	2,639	6,496	80,484	30.50	+.7	+.5	+1.2	+2.8	+3.6	+7.4
Nebraska <sup>5</sup> .....	5,737	12,837	180,977	31.55	-.2	-.3	-.4	-.6	-.3	-.6
Nevada.....	<sup>114</sup>	<sup>263</sup>	<sup>2</sup> 810	<sup>24.65</sup>	(7)	<sup>2</sup> -.2	<sup>2</sup> +.6	+6.5	+3.5	+8.4
New Hampshire.....	778	1,943	35,967	46.23	+2.4	+3.1	+3.1	+28.6	+29.3	+31.4
New Jersey.....	9,189	20,902	291,014	31.67	-1.4	-1.8	-1.6	-17.7	-17.2	-17.0
New Mexico.....	2,272	6,633	60,839	26.78	-.3	+.1	-.2	+8.5	+11.3	+10.2
New York.....	30,169	59,691	1,493,267	49.50	+.4	+.4	+2.0	-11.6	-11.0	-6.6
North Carolina.....	9,990	23,559	169,735	16.99	+.3	+.1	+.1	+2.4	-.1	+3.6
North Dakota.....	2,511	6,970	79,420	31.63	+.4	+.1	+.4	+2.3	+2.5	+4.0
Ohio.....	11,815	31,057	457,821	38.75	-.9	-.6	-3.0	+3.1	-.1	+.6
Oklahoma.....	19,757	45,459	403,217	20.41	-.6	-.5	+1.6	+2.6	+3.3	+42.1
Oregon.....	2,121	5,006	93,819	44.23	+.9	+.8	+1.4	+6.1	+6.7	+16.1
Pennsylvania.....	54,963	137,952	2,149,016	39.10	-1.9	-1.8	+1.8	-7.3	-7.1	-23.6
Rhode Island.....	1,273	3,558	61,150	48.04	-.2	-.7	+1.7	-.9	-2.8	+4.0
South Carolina.....	3,966	11,597	65,108	16.42	-.6	-.9	-.1	+27.5	+25.9	+25.3
South Dakota.....	1,806	4,247	51,617	28.58	+.7	+.9	+1.0	+69.6	+65.4	+83.5
Tennessee.....	14,087	34,905	263,766	18.72	+.3	+.1	+.4	-2.1	-3.8	-1.2
Texas <sup>6</sup> .....	4,614	9,821	94,567	20.50	+64.9	+66.5	+66.1	(7)	(7)	(7)
Utah.....	4,034	10,530	176,838	43.84	-.8	-1.2	-.3	+4.3	+4.9	+21.0
Vermont.....	730	1,955	24,009	32.89	+1.0	+.8	+1.7	+17.6	+13.6	+19.2
Virginia.....	4,928	14,293	100,556	20.41	+1.5	+1.1	+2.8	+20.8	+16.9	+22.1
Washington.....	5,209	12,561	215,612	41.39	-.5	-.6	+5.5	+4.3	+6.2	+34.7
West Virginia.....	11,659	31,076	356,366	30.57	+3.3	+3.2	+3.7	+32.6	+30.7	+71.8
Wisconsin.....	11,919	27,444	471,389	39.55	-.3	-.2	+.7	-6.0	-4.8	-1.7
Wyoming.....	775	2,027	25,850	33.35	-.5	-.5	-.5	+5.6	+11.0	+9.5

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

<sup>2</sup> Total for States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

<sup>4</sup> No approved plan for February 1941. Percentage change based on program administered under State law without Federal participation.

<sup>5</sup> Includes program administered under State law without Federal participation.

<sup>6</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>7</sup> No approved plan for February 1941. Percentage change not computed, since program administered under State law without Federal participation was not State-wide.

<sup>8</sup> In addition, in 64 counties payments amounting to \$12,231 were made from local funds without State or Federal participation to 692 families behalf of 1,623 children under the State mothers'-pension law; some of these families also received aid under plan approved by the Social Security Board.

<sup>9</sup> No change.

Table 9.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Assistance and earnings in the continental United States,  
by State, January 1942<sup>1</sup>  
[In thousands]

State	Total	Assistance to recipients				Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs					Earnings on regular Federal construction projects	
		Special types of public assistance <sup>2</sup>			General relief	Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration	Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration		Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds		
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program			
Total	\$162,127	\$47,925	\$13,310	\$2,022	\$20,163	\$1,404	\$7,686	\$1,842	\$5,747	\$61,775	\$253	\$166,029
Alabama	2,262	188	81	6	20	128	305	40	159	1,334	2	7,225
Arizona	929	318	81	13	55	34	126	8	21	271		648
Arkansas	1,838	209	90	11	24	49	285	17	101	1,053		3,754
California	11,054	5,783	731	340	716	123	168	94	174	2,925		22,489
Colorado	2,860	1,413	188	21	245	10	73	24	56	819	11	500
Connecticut	1,203	518	50	6	223	(*)	12	15	45	333		2,532
Delaware	167	31	19		17	(*)	5	3	12	81		491
District of Columbia	604	94	40	8	51		29	12	21	338	13	4,202
Florida	2,407	544	128	40	60	15	148	17	98	1,357		2,723
Georgia	2,947	508	101	21	44	294	340	49	206	1,383		1,784
Idaho	830	224	96	7	19	11	35	10	33	395		238
Illinois	12,023	3,732	614	247	2,456	4	254	123	332	4,192	69	3,616
Indiana	3,876	1,314	468	50	440	1	91	39	136	1,337		2,708
Iowa	2,765	1,205	61	40	343	2	65	33	119	896		675
Kansas	2,326	711	229	33	221	5	91	30	102	903		974
Kentucky	2,582	559	115		150	11	426	36	139	1,316		1,296
Louisiana	2,713	473	409	22	192	63	240	47	103	1,164		2,127
Maine	868	321	73	25	145	2	24	10	74	195		1,697
Maryland	1,134	321	193	14	163	1	51	17	63	311		4,413
Massachusetts	7,470	2,607	726	28	1,029	(*)	71	61	201	2,766		7,193
Michigan	6,191	1,695	924	34	926	13	206	65	211	2,116		1,774
Minnesota	4,615	1,400	322	27	579	21	213	50	121	1,882		1,561
Mississippi	1,773	249	53	13	3	29	289	33	91	1,013		2,196
Missouri	4,715	1,535	330	81	254	12	291	53	98	2,063	(*)	3,078
Montana	1,085	270	80	7	55	12	71	12	27	552		136
Nebraska	1,884	597	182	16	91	7	66	25	67	821	13	214
Nevada	154	68	5	1	7	(*)	14	1	3	57		258
New Hampshire	555	162	35	8	103	1	7	8	19	212		2,000
New Jersey	3,877	684	206	18	612	(*)	73	32	96	2,065	1	10,339
New Mexico	843	81	61	4	13	4	144	8	38	476	15	172
New York	18,711	3,249	1,465	77	6,798	6	238	182	589	6,136	2	7,160
North Carolina	2,390	400	169	33	34	28	272	50	177	1,227	(*)	2,624
North Dakota	834	172	79	3	56	2	85	15	49	372		22
Ohio	8,442	3,308	472	82	950	3	227	99	243	3,034	24	6,603
Oklahoma	3,827	1,470	397	45	53	13	355	45	157	1,291	1	1,973
Oregon	1,268	488	93	13	122	18	36	17	37	444		5,357
Pennsylvania	11,257	2,291	2,110	416	1,636	6	347	130	333	3,987	1	10,160
Rhode Island	730	163	60	2	186		7	9	21	281		1,895
South Carolina	2,228	206	65	8	20	332	191	27	96	1,190	92	3,498
South Dakota	999	283	51	4	55	9	113	19	39	426		25
Tennessee	2,302	395	263	19	15	7	322	34	152	1,095		4,600
Texas	7,443	3,133	57	50	84	85	590	112	327	3,005		8,330
Utah	1,197	397	177	5	128	2	30	14	32	404	7	1,627
Vermont	306	95	24	4	29	2	9	4	16	125		21
Virginia	1,381	206	98	14	54	2	247	37	130	594		11,212
Washington	3,549	2,111	215	37	105	14	59	23	89	806		5,941
West Virginia	2,569	387	343	21	172	2	189	31	130	1,294		709
Wisconsin	4,065	1,268	468	47	580	18	140	46	153	1,345		778
Wyoming	277	87	26	4	19	3	17	4	16	102	(*)	78

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes to table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and burial in 3 States have been excluded and an estimated amount expended by local officials in Rhode Island has been included.

<sup>4</sup> Includes total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial.

<sup>a</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>b</sup> Data represent approximately 70 percent of total expenditures; exclude assistance in kind and, for a few counties, cash payments.

<sup>c</sup> Estimated.

<sup>d</sup> State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

<sup>e</sup> State unemployment relief program only; it is estimated that, in addition, \$22,000 was expended by local officials.

**Table 10.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Recipients of assistance and persons employed in the continental United States, by State, January 1942<sup>1</sup>**

State	Recipients of assistance					Persons employed under Federal work programs					Persons employed on regular Federal construction projects	
	Special types of public assistance <sup>2</sup>			Cases receiving general relief	Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration	Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration		Work Projects Administration	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds		
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program				
Total	2,239,781	395,823	953,466	77,648	<sup>3</sup> 836,000	42,485	115,029	305,830	233,489	995,402	1,923	964,778
Alabama	20,768	5,839	16,727	635	2,269	1,983	4,537	7,028	7,108	23,323	20	52,044
Arizona	9,295	2,429	6,498	405	2,893	1,866	1,997	1,256	949	3,836	—	5,241
Arkansas	25,037	6,222	16,036	1,153	3,978	1,472	4,237	3,816	5,311	21,382	—	28,544
California	158,478	14,864	35,403	7,268	32,295	5,545	2,518	13,470	6,969	38,975	—	102,782
Colorado	42,951	6,130	15,129	635	12,689	321	1,104	3,914	2,400	11,378	67	3,409
Connecticut	17,856	1,115	2,979	215	7,376	1	174	2,234	2,133	3,939	—	13,613
Delaware	2,446	570	1,672	—	767	3	73	410	577	1,202	—	4,130
District of Columbia	3,589	1,084	3,150	259	2,040	—	429	1,202	843	4,273	80	21,083
Florida	39,115	5,468	12,992	2,688	7,825	226	2,206	3,269	4,390	21,506	—	19,995
Georgia	59,034	4,581	11,200	1,843	6,142	6,097	5,063	9,648	9,308	23,810	—	16,133
Idaho	9,783	3,084	7,835	283	<sup>4</sup> 1,322	250	531	1,665	1,334	6,068	—	1,317
Illinois	149,510	19,278	43,393	7,631	<sup>5</sup> 100,747	224	3,778	18,913	11,304	64,774	611	18,910
Indiana	69,986	15,562	32,384	2,358	<sup>6</sup> 27,671	31	1,359	7,711	5,635	22,692	—	15,439
Iowa	66,990	3,274	7,325	1,550	19,845	64	970	5,267	5,472	14,817	—	10,157
Kansas	30,838	6,680	16,050	1,366	12,390	176	1,357	5,234	4,310	15,878	—	7,611
Kentucky	59,868	380	<sup>7</sup> 1,240	—	<sup>8</sup> 4,700	133	6,345	7,219	6,159	24,787	—	8,687
Louisiana	35,646	15,359	39,066	1,295	11,854	1,528	3,576	7,048	4,842	22,137	—	16,766
Maine	15,235	1,780	4,878	1,081	6,033	44	358	1,603	2,522	3,054	—	8,656
Maryland	17,265	5,925	16,360	642	7,139	26	753	2,518	2,203	4,795	—	22,809
Massachusetts	87,912	12,436	30,479	1,152	36,905	3	1,063	8,174	7,248	35,915	—	35,539
Michigan	93,423	21,513	50,208	1,374	38,235	255	3,059	9,898	6,942	32,899	—	11,282
Minnesota	63,596	9,239	21,968	1,008	24,057	484	3,201	8,132	5,108	28,426	—	10,148
Mississippi	27,780	2,621	6,764	1,239	700	649	4,313	6,486	4,701	20,130	—	16,207
Missouri	117,308	14,255	32,690	<sup>9</sup> 3,040	16,578	415	4,326	8,351	4,152	34,642	8	22,616
Montana	12,520	2,620	6,465	288	3,368	421	1,120	2,038	1,173	7,067	—	822
Nebraska	29,750	5,747	12,871	747	7,163	260	996	4,084	2,875	14,022	106	1,756
Nevada	2,273	114	269	26	463	5	215	221	173	953	—	1,750
New Hampshire	7,265	760	1,885	337	3,989	28	108	1,066	727	3,444	—	9,353
New Jersey	30,697	9,322	21,280	736	<sup>10</sup> 24,516	9	1,088	6,493	3,346	27,420	4	47,647
New Mexico	5,056	2,278	6,628	231	<sup>11</sup> 1,291	123	2,182	1,347	1,729	7,464	90	1,304
New York	121,699	30,058	59,476	2,806	<sup>12</sup> 177,742	132	3,542	26,048	20,610	82,076	14	40,960
North Carolina	39,035	9,965	23,524	2,177	4,823	396	4,052	9,353	7,644	23,640	1	18,456
North Dakota	9,485	2,502	6,966	137	3,540	43	1,308	2,964	2,078	6,909	—	222
Ohio	139,633	11,918	31,243	4,002	46,471	85	3,371	14,833	8,336	48,863	111	44,411
Oklahoma	77,829	19,880	45,691	2,194	<sup>13</sup> 10,430	316	5,358	7,651	6,011	26,596	12	11,283
Oregon	21,872	2,102	4,964	475	6,288	606	542	2,569	1,617	5,632	—	24,464
Pennsylvania	101,480	56,055	140,494	<sup>14</sup> 2,971	82,489	209	5,160	22,303	12,347	64,200	—	15
Rhode Island	7,387	1,275	3,582	101	<sup>15</sup> 3,587	—	101	1,263	930	3,893	—	9,132
South Carolina	19,940	3,989	11,702	806	2,398	<sup>16</sup> 14,430	2,849	5,108	4,224	21,866	703	21,997
South Dakota	14,030	1,794	4,208	249	3,538	298	1,772	3,872	1,830	7,446	—	345
Tennessee	37,862	14,048	34,870	1,597	<sup>17</sup> 2,700	102	4,797	7,032	7,902	22,879	—	30,656
Texas	162,953	2,798	5,898	2,179	9,040	2,173	8,775	16,081	14,664	59,116	—	57,777
Utah	14,757	4,065	10,663	177	4,509	33	460	2,202	1,545	6,166	79	9,567
Vermont	5,512	723	1,940	163	1,628	17	127	773	618	2,030	—	246
Virginia	20,203	4,855	14,134	1,075	5,176	33	3,678	6,500	5,811	12,216	—	58,051
Washington	63,487	5,235	12,642	1,038	8,983	454	907	3,601	3,538	10,700	—	32,721
West Virginia	22,418	11,292	30,116	978	15,270	21	2,811	5,340	5,406	22,502	—	4,360
Wisconsin	54,475	11,952	27,486	1,951	23,586	385	2,121	7,984	5,693	21,945	—	5,223
Wyoming	3,570	779	2,037	137	1,135	110	262	638	742	1,719	2	602

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes to table 2.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only in 3 States has been excluded, an estimated number of cases aided by local officials in Rhode Island has been included, and data on cases aided in Oklahoma have been estimated to exclude duplication.

<sup>4</sup> Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated.

<sup>7</sup> State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

<sup>8</sup> Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

<sup>9</sup> Represents 3,713 cases aided under program administered by State board of public welfare, and 6,717 cases aided by county commissioners; amount of duplication believed to be large.

<sup>10</sup> State unemployment relief program only; it is estimated that, in addition, 1,100 cases were aided by local officials.

# EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY • REPORTS AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

## Operations of the Employment Security Program

### *Labor-Market Developments, February 1942*

Despite the release of thousands of workers upon the cessation of automobile and light-truck production after the first of February, employment in manufacturing industries turned slightly upward during the month, reversing the trend of the previous 3 months. Sharply accelerated hiring schedules in the major war industries, together with upturns in several seasonal industries, were sufficient to overbalance conversion and priority disemployment, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although manufacturing employment increased only 0.4 percent over January, the progress of the war program and of the conversion from civilian to military production is reflected in the increase of 1.4 million workers employed in manufacturing this month compared with February 1941. Outstanding increases in employment were recorded in the shipbuilding, aircraft, ordnance, and machinery industries.

Total civil nonagricultural employment declined slightly, however, the decrease of 29,000 from the January level bringing the total to 39.8 million. While the decline was partly seasonal in character, the major decrease occurred in automobile retail establishments as a result of freezing and rationing orders. Employment in automotive retail sales fell 10 percent from January and was 22 percent below the level a year earlier. Displacement among automotive salesmen has had a particularly severe effect, since a large proportion of these workers are not qualified for available war-production jobs. Some of those with mechanical aptitudes have enrolled in defense training courses to prepare themselves for production work, while others have been absorbed into other selling fields, such as insurance, but a substantial number may remain unemployed for an indefinite period.

While additional lay-offs of at least 85,000 workers in automobile plants brought the total number unemployed in the industry to about 150,000, the peak of conversion disemployment seems to have been passed. Conversion, comple-

tion of new plants, and the expanded hiring rate in many war industries have combined to keep the actual number of lay-offs below previously anticipated levels and to provide reemployment opportunities far sooner than had earlier been expected.

These developments are corroborated by the decline in unemployment compensation claims and benefits from January to February. Although partly due to the fewer working days in the month, the 2.9-percent decline in benefits paid out, the 42-percent drop in initial claims, and the 11-percent decrease in continued claims probably reflected also a sharp reduction in the number of separations from employment as well as the reemployment of many persons who had been out of work in January. Man-weeks of unemployment among insured workers totaled 4 million during February, of which 3.3 million were compensated; in January, there had been 4.5 million man-weeks of unemployment among insured workers, of which 3.5 million had been compensated. At least 1.2 million persons drew unemployment compensation during February, approximately 30 percent of the 4 million estimated by the Work Projects Administration as being unemployed during the month. Among the largest groups drawing benefits were the covered workers in the silk-hosiery industry of North Carolina and in the automobile industry of Michigan and Indiana, and automobile and refrigerator salesmen.

Construction activity was at a relatively low level in many sections of the country because of both seasonal factors and restrictions on residential building. Sharply increased employment is anticipated, however, in the spring, when the construction of shipyards, airports, military establishments, factories, and defense-housing projects will require thousands of building-trades workers. In some areas, particularly in the South and West, difficulties in recruiting a sufficient number of skilled construction workers are already anticipated.

Although weather conditions kept agricultural employment at the same level as on February 1, the total of 1.9 million hired hands engaged in

**Table 1.—Summary of employment security operations, February 1942**

Item	Number or amount	Percentage change from—	
		January 1942	February 1941
<b>Insurance activities:</b>			
Initial claims (local office) <sup>1</sup>	620,270	-41.7	+9.7
Continued claims	4,103,347	-10.5	+1.4
Waiting-period	686,934	-37.3	-9.3
Compensable	3,416,413	-2.1	+3.9
Weeks compensated	3,351,440	-5.7	+2.8
Total unemployment	3,096,838	-3.4	+3.8
Part-total unemployment <sup>2</sup>	91,261	-	-
Partial unemployment <sup>3</sup>	162,153	-36.0	-
Gross benefits paid	\$30,883,617	-2.9	+15.2
Net benefits paid since benefits first payable			
Number of benefit recipients:			
Estimated individuals during month	1,200,700	-1.2	-
Weekly average for month	837,660	+5.2	+3.9
<b>Placement activities:</b>			
Placements <sup>4</sup>	426,009	-2.6	+3.8
Agricultural <sup>4</sup>	23,151	-27.7	-46.6
Nonagricultural <sup>4</sup>	402,235	-6	+9.7
Applications (new and renewed)	1,531,757	-21.7	+11.5
Active file, Feb. 28, 1942	4,888,000	-2	-4.2

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska, for which data were not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Rhode Island and South Dakota, for which data were not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Hawaii, for which data were not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii, for which data were not reported.

farm work on March 1 totaled some 4,000 more than a year earlier, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Much of the advanced hiring has been prompted by concern over the spring labor supply. While farm-labor needs will increase as a result of the expanded agricultural production program, previously existing surpluses are being drained by the drift of rural workers to war industries and by selective service certifications. To meet these needs, more women, older workers, school children, WPA workers, and members of various minority groups probably will be hired. To attract the necessary workers, wages are being increased and better living quarters provided, and the Farm Security Administration is setting up additional camps for migratory workers in several areas.

Munitions plants, shipyards, and aircraft firms, moving toward capacity operations, are rapidly absorbing a large proportion of the local semi-skilled and unskilled labor supply. With the completion of new ordnance and aircraft plants in the interior of the country, increased local employment opportunities are reducing out-migration from some of the labor-reservoir regions. Migration from rural areas to centers of war construction and production is continuing, however, and is creating serious problems in many small communities that are quite unprepared to

accommodate any large influx of workers. Despite the completion of defense-housing projects in many localities, acute housing shortages still exist. These shortages are being intensified as a result of tire rationing, since workers who have been commuting long distances to work are seeking to move closer to their places of employment. Transportation problems are becoming increasingly serious. Traffic congestion and overtaxed public transportation facilities, as well as inadequate housing, are already increasing labor turn-over and causing workers to refuse jobs in overcrowded communities.

Critical skills are becoming increasingly scarce in many regions as hirings are stepped up. Yet there is still discrimination against certain groups of workers who might add substantially to the labor supply. Although the War and Navy Departments have nearly always permitted employers to use aliens, in many localities alien workers are experiencing great difficulty in getting jobs. Prejudice against Negroes, various religious minorities, and WPA workers still prevents the most effective utilization of the national labor reserve.

Vocational training programs are becoming increasingly important as the supply of skilled labor dwindles. In-plant training, the retraining of displaced workers, and the instruction of foremen in the training of workers are receiving particular emphasis. In areas of labor stringency, some employers are paying a small weekly wage to prospective employees in training courses, but the retraining program is not yet large enough to meet foreseeable needs in such temporary labor-surplus areas as the Great Lakes region.

With serious shortages of labor existing in more than a hundred highly skilled occupations and general shortages of male labor appearing or anticipated in a growing list of communities, preliminary steps are being taken to ensure more efficient use of the Nation's labor force. On the recommendation of the Office of Education War Commission, secondary schools in various areas are accelerating the graduation of students who are needed to fill job openings. A central labor recruiting office for the aircraft industry in Los Angeles is being opened by the United States Employment Service. A survey is being made of the railroad industry, calling for estimates of existing and anticipated labor shortages. Furthermore, the farmers of many agricultural States are

considering cooperative pooling of workers, increased mechanization, and the use of school youth during the summer vacation season.

Training and employment of women are expanding steadily but at a slow rate. In its exploration of employment possibilities for women, the Bureau of Employment Security estimates that of 1,858 essential occupations in 21 war industries, about 370 present a physical barrier to the employment of women. More extensive utilization of the female labor reserve will probably depend, however, on the development of greater stringency in the supply of semiskilled and unskilled male labor.

An occupational questionnaire listing 35 professions and 190 technical skills will be distributed shortly to all men who registered for selective service on February 16. This census will guide the local draft boards in determining whether a man may be more useful to the war effort in his civilian occupation. It will also indicate to the United States Employment Service what workers with essential skills are not yet being adequately used in the war effort, because they are working either in civilian production or in occupations below their highest skill.

#### **Labor Available in Selected Defense Occupations in February 1942**

In February, for the fifth successive month, public employment offices recorded a rise in primary registrations of fully qualified and available job seekers in 623 selected occupations. The increase of 59,800 from mid-January to a total of 390,000 on February 14 was, however, smaller than the previous month's increase. More than 23,500, or about two-fifths of the total rise in registrations, took place in Michigan, where automobile workers were being displaced. Registrations of building-construction workers increased by 18,900. It is likely that during the coming months the number of primary registrations in the selected occupations will decline. The bulk of the lay-offs in the automobile industry had taken place by February 14, warmer weather will probably enable many building-trades workers to return to work on construction projects, and increased hiring is anticipated in all war industries.

In all the occupational groups listed in table 2, there were more workers available for referral on February 14 than on January 17. The building

trades, with 140,000 primary registrations, accounted for more than a third of all workers in the selected occupations. There were approximately 60,000 more construction workers registered in February than in September—the first month for which comparable data are available. The nonconstruction occupations had 250,000 primary registrations in February—40,900 more than in the previous month and 108,000 more than in September. The 80,500 registrations in the vital metal-fabricating, machining, and finishing occupations, a fifth of all primary registrations, were 13,200 more numerous than in the previous month and double the number in September. Approximately 81,500 primary registrations were in the assembly, installation, and inspecting categories—17,300 more than in January.

In almost all the 623 occupations, more job seekers were available for referral than in January. The large gains, however, continued to take place in the automotive and construction trades, in which there were already more than sufficient numbers of registrants to meet anticipated needs. Such occupations included forming-press operator, punch-press operator, single-spindle-drill-press operator, metal finisher, subassembler, automobile mechanic, bricklayer, carpenter, and plasterer. In the highly skilled aircraft, machine-shop, and shipbuilding "shortage" occupations,<sup>1</sup> increases, where they did occur, were negligible. Since the declaration of war, expansion in anticipated demands for labor in these occupations has been increasing the disparity between the number of workers who will be needed and the number who are available. However, in critical occupations demanding less skill, such as aircraft sheet-metal worker, engine-lathe operator, milling-machine operator, aircraft riveter, detail and final assembler, arc welder, and airplane mechanic, for which training had been expanded extensively, many additional new workers were reported available for referral in February.

In 42 States, more primary registrants were available than in the previous month. Michigan had 62,200 primary registrants on February 14, 23,500 more than on January 17. The other Great Lakes States also had large increases in registrations, thus causing an even greater con-

<sup>1</sup> Occupations in which the total number of fully and partially qualified registrants in the public employment offices was insufficient to meet estimated needs.

centration of the total available supply of assembly and metal-working job seekers in this region, as shown in table 3. These workers, to a large extent, cannot be considered as available for work in other localities, because it is expected that they will be needed in the Great Lakes States when the conversion of the automobile industry is completed.

Nearly half the increase of 3,900 primary regis-

trants in New York (table 2) consisted of building-construction workers, although all the other occupational groups except the electricians and textile and garment workers also showed increases. In Missouri, relatively large gains in the assembly, building-construction, and installation, maintenance and repair groups accounted for the major part of the increase of 3,300 registrants. About 80 percent of the 2,500 additional primary regis-

**Table 2.—Primary registrations of fully qualified and available job seekers in 623 selected occupations, by State and occupational class, February 14, 1942**

[Corrected to Mar. 17, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Total		Tech-nical, profes-sional, and kindred	Hot-metal fabri-cating	Cold-metal fabri-cating	Metal machin-ing	Metal finish-ing	Assem-bly	Installa-tion, main-tainance, and repair	Electri-cians and related	Textile, garment, and related	Build-ing con-struction	All other <sup>1</sup>
	Num-ber	Percent-age dis-tribution											
Total, 49 States	389,947	100.0	7,772	15,232	27,728	21,253	16,267	44,834	32,148	12,489	24,004	140,235	47,983
<b>Region I:</b>													
Connecticut	2,658	.7	43	58	188	242	125	128	107	70	473	980	235
Maine	1,443	.4	13	49	14	42	20	44	152	41	214	688	166
Massachusetts	8,824	2.3	203	233	314	441	242	430	713	162	1,672	3,413	981
New Hampshire	819	.2	13	25	3	18	18	19	117	35	67	397	107
Rhode Island	2,586	.7	47	54	48	111	66	65	158	32	1,434	424	147
Vermont	572	.1	25	9	15	22	7	22	52	25	50	267	78
<b>Region II:</b>													
New York	40,331	10.3	856	719	2,099	1,343	817	2,573	2,674	2,040	2,855	19,437	4,918
<b>Region III:</b>													
Delaware	591	.1	8	18	23	19	12	46	41	19	6	310	86
New Jersey	10,565	2.7	269	274	677	439	285	844	663	229	1,952	3,691	1,242
Pennsylvania	16,901	4.4	371	947	925	1,128	450	1,514	1,261	654	2,412	5,080	2,246
<b>Region IV:</b>													
District of Columbia	1,366	.3	73	15	66	24	7	93	49	64	44	830	101
Maryland	1,596	.4	26	56	140	45	81	204	102	33	129	556	224
North Carolina	6,102	1.6	50	75	124	49	43	99	344	126	920	3,731	541
Virginia	3,556	.9	42	74	130	49	28	118	318	139	373	1,817	466
West Virginia	2,633	.7	52	162	135	76	28	205	274	154	130	1,103	334
<b>Region V:</b>													
Kentucky	6,317	1.6	113	286	284	160	162	412	518	235	218	3,232	697
Michigan	62,205	16.0	324	3,512	10,100	6,934	6,965	14,776	1,828	704	4,057	5,410	7,986
Ohio	20,237	5.2	392	1,203	2,640	1,659	1,363	2,556	1,311	529	551	5,230	2,803
<b>Region VI:</b>													
Illinois	23,594	6.0	784	1,699	2,261	1,971	1,350	2,470	1,941	737	527	6,294	3,551
Indiana	15,860	4.1	381	879	1,577	1,658	1,105	2,728	1,115	468	118	3,575	2,456
Wisconsin	10,394	2.7	181	457	687	531	422	2,386	628	314	112	3,265	1,411
<b>Region VII:</b>													
Alabama	4,932	1.3	24	240	72	49	65	188	297	94	835	2,545	530
Florida	6,749	1.7	140	68	151	144	51	271	573	204	137	4,328	683
Georgia	8,913	2.3	164	254	227	172	107	472	823	249	1,936	3,664	845
Mississippi	4,242	1.1	35	81	78	53	96	105	303	98	127	2,796	470
South Carolina	2,961	.7	14	34	30	17	16	44	203	47	660	1,688	208
Tennessee	4,444	1.1	45	281	188	123	93	344	420	125	428	1,689	708
<b>Region VIII:</b>													
Iowa	5,261	1.3	86	199	238	171	85	366	584	266	30	2,691	545
Minnesota	7,688	2.0	246	216	400	189	93	441	937	280	98	3,856	932
Nebraska	3,505	.9	147	92	204	129	10	297	508	179	10	1,633	296
North Dakota	902	.2	15	28	21	16	1	31	149	38	0	572	31
South Dakota	1,925	.5	57	67	36	43	10	87	259	93	1	1,191	81
<b>Region IX:</b>													
Arkansas	7,439	1.9	155	198	139	138	189	459	862	368	37	3,912	982
Kansas	6,057	1.5	123	201	289	206	55	672	1,156	273	22	2,438	622
Missouri	14,652	3.8	356	580	1,196	745	601	2,466	2,141	548	160	4,001	1,838
Oklahoma	7,167	1.8	164	279	181	243	53	771	1,084	316	113	3,121	842
<b>Region X:</b>													
Louisiana	2,417	.6	34	28	37	40	30	132	217	84	28	1,485	362
New Mexico	1,599	.4	26	28	20	31	5	82	215	53	16	956	167
Texas	20,490	5.3	514	453	597	661	255	2,306	2,400	750	420	9,840	2,234
<b>Region XI:</b>													
Arizona	1,823	.5	46	73	135	84	29	179	375	123	14	595	170
Colorado	3,011	.8	101	112	67	42	14	194	342	111	14	1,733	261
Idaho	1,172	.3	27	32	22	19	17	170	170	51	1	543	120
Montana	977	.2	17	29	27	13	9	85	153	34	1	517	92
Utah	1,903	.5	39	113	37	29	3	142	185	80	24	1,123	128
Wyoming	778	.2	22	28	11	14	1	57	94	26	0	478	47
<b>Region XII:</b>													
California	21,290	5.5	768	438	704	802	490	2,246	2,148	859	478	9,513	2,844
Nevada	289	.1	15	9	1	8	2	24	22	25	1	153	29
Oregon	3,478	.9	53	95	57	57	102	139	558	113	61	1,644	599
Washington	4,614	1.2	73	152	113	54	171	332	544	192	38	1,988	957

<sup>1</sup> Includes inspecting, testing and adjusting, woodworking, chemical, and miscellaneous occupational classes.

**Table 3.—Primary registrations for specified occupational groups at public employment offices in selected areas, February 14, 1942**

Occupational group	Total, 49 States		Great Lakes States <sup>1</sup>			All other States		
	Number	Percent of total	Total		Michigan		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total		
Total, all groups...	389,900	100	132,300	34	62,200	16	257,600	66
Hot-metal fabricating	15,200	100	7,700	51	3,500	23	7,500	49
Cold-metal fabricating	27,700	100	17,300	62	10,100	36	10,400	38
Metal machining	21,300	100	12,800	60	6,900	32	8,500	40
Metal finishing	16,300	100	11,200	69	7,000	43	5,100	31
Assembly	44,800	100	24,900	56	14,800	33	19,900	44

<sup>1</sup> Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

trations in California were of building-construction workers. Decreases were evident in the metal-working, assembly, and inspecting categories in this State. In the New England States, the number of available workers continued to be small. There was an increase of only 880 primary registrations in these six States, of which three-fifths were in the building trades.

### Placement Activities

The increasing tempo of war production failed to halt the regularly recurring January–February decline in placements by the United States Employment Service. Nonagricultural placements of 402,000 (table 4) in February, however, represented a drop of only 2,400 (0.6 percent) below January, as compared with declines of 11,500 (3 percent) in 1941 and 20,200 (10 percent) in 1940. The remainder of the 426,000 jobs filled by public employment offices during February were in agricultural occupations. These placements were 28 percent fewer than in January in contrast to January–February declines of 76 and 34 percent, respectively, in the past 2 years.

Nonagricultural placements increased, however, in half of the 20 leading industrial States. Moreover, all nonagricultural placements were 9.7 percent above the February 1941 number and were nearly double the number in February 1940. Most of the large industrial States, and Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Utah as well, reported substantial increases over February 1941. In Arkansas, there were four times as many nonagricultural jobs filled this year as last, while in Al-

bama, Mississippi, and Utah such placements more than doubled.

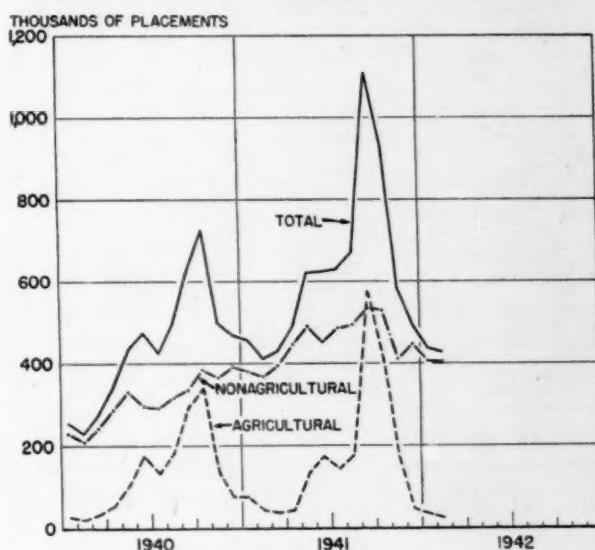
Continually expanding employment opportunities under the war-production program and an increasing use of public employment office facilities are reflected in the ever-greater number of non-agricultural placements. In the first 2 months of 1942, such placements totaled 809,000, an increase of 62,700 over the number in the same period last year and of 373,000 over that in the first 2 months of 1940.

The bulk of the 23,200 farm-work placements in February was concentrated in four States. Two-fifths of them were in Texas, while Arizona, California, and Arkansas together accounted for more than one-fourth of the total. The total number of agricultural jobs filled in the first 2 months of 1942 was only 55,200, in contrast to 119,000 in the corresponding period of 1941. Most of the decline was confined, however, to Arizona, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

After expanding for 2 successive months, the active file of individuals registered for work at public employment offices decreased slightly in February (table 5). At the end of February the file held the applications of 4.9 million registrants, 10,700 fewer than a month earlier. Except for January, this level was the highest reached since July 1941, but was 4.2 percent below the level at the end of February 1941.

The file in Michigan continued to mount

**Chart 1.—Placements of men and women by public employment offices, January 1940–February 1942**



sharply upward as temporarily unemployed automobile workers registered for unemployment compensation. The Michigan file totaled 240,000 at the end of February, 25,400 above the previous

month and 92,100 above the same time a year ago.

Although the number of male job seekers increased 12,800 over January to 3.5 million, they were 8 percent fewer in February than at the

**Table 4.—Summary of nonagricultural and agricultural placements, by State, February and January—February 1942**  
[Corrected to Mar. 23, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Total				Nonagricultural				Agricultural							
	February 1942		1st 2 months 1942		February 1942		1st 2 months 1942		February 1942		1st 2 months 1942					
	Num- ber	Percentage change from—		Num- ber	Percentage change from—		Num- ber	Percentage change from—		Num- ber	Percentage change from—					
		Jan. 1942	Feb. 1941		Jan. 1942	Feb. 1941		Jan. 1942	Feb. 1941		Jan. 1942	Feb. 1941				
Total <sup>1</sup>	426,009	-2.6	+3.8	864,613	-0.2	402,235	-0.6	+9.7	808,700	+8.4	23,151	-27.7	-46.6	55,191	-53.8	6.4
Region I:																
Connecticut	8,782	-.1	+19.8	17,570	+22.4	8,723	+.1	+20.2	17,440	+22.6	59	-16.9	-18.1	130	-1.5	.7
Maine	3,588	+1.9	+81.1	7,110	+87.1	3,539	+1.7	+81.2	7,020	+87.4	49	(1)	(1)	90	+63.6	1.3
Massachusetts	8,914	+3.7	+40.7	17,513	+40.2	8,893	+3.7	+40.9	17,472	+40.4	21	(1)	(1)	41	(1)	.2
New Hampshire	1,711	-13.9	-9.7	3,699	-3.5	1,689	-12.8	-9.5	3,627	-4.3	22	(1)	(1)	72	(1)	1.9
Rhode Island	2,407	-3.3	+40.7	4,895	+43.0	2,404	-3.3	+40.8	4,889	+43.0	3	(1)	(1)	6	(1)	.1
Vermont	707	-6.9	-7.8	1,466	-13.7	679	-7.2	-7.2	1,411	-14.1	28	(1)	(1)	55	-1.8	3.8
Region II:																
New York	48,420	+4.8	+40.1	94,642	+35.9	48,251	+4.9	+40.6	94,262	+36.3	178	-11.0	-25.2	380	-19.7	.4
Region III:																
Delaware	984	-30.9	-21.3	2,409	-2.5	983	-31.0	-20.8	2,407	-2.0	1	(1)	(1)	2	(1)	.1
New Jersey	15,367	+1.7	+35.0	30,481	+27.3	15,313	+1.7	+35.5	30,368	+27.8	54	-8.5	-30.8	113	-36.9	.4
Pennsylvania	21,345	+4.2	+47.3	41,828	+36.8	21,248	+4.3	+47.3	41,616	+36.6	97	-15.7	+47.0	212	+87.6	.5
Region IV:																
District of Columbia	5,161	-14.9	+21.0	11,223	+21.5	5,159	-14.9	+20.9	11,218	+21.4	2	(1)	(1)	5	(1)	(1)
Maryland	6,070	+1.7	+38.4	12,037	+32.7	6,017	+1.3	+37.9	11,956	+32.9	53	(1)	(1)	81	+3.8	.7
North Carolina	11,891	-9.8	-68.3	25,073	-58.3	11,524	-10.2	-69.0	24,353	-59.1	367	+4.0	+18.8	720	+29.0	2.9
Virginia	7,206	+.9	-27.2	14,347	-17.4	7,172	+.7	-27.4	14,207	-17.5	34	(1)	(1)	50	(1)	.3
West Virginia	2,235	-16.8	-37.3	4,921	-23.1	2,231	-16.7	-37.2	4,910	-23.0	4	(1)	(1)	11	(1)	.2
Region V:																
Kentucky	3,538	+5.3	+43.8	6,899	+13.7	3,511	+5.2	+43.8	6,850	+13.4	27	(1)	(1)	49	(1)	.7
Michigan	11,334	+1.2	+18.6	22,927	+14.9	11,417	+1.2	+19.6	22,699	+15.7	117	+5.4	-32.4	228	-33.7	1.0
Ohio	23,136	+11.9	+43.0	43,807	+30.0	22,994	+11.9	+43.6	43,543	+30.7	142	+16.4	-15.0	264	-28.5	.6
Region VI:																
Illinois	17,913	-2.8	+3.9	36,341	+2.8	17,661	-2.9	+4.0	35,847	+2.9	252	+4.1	-1.6	494	-3.5	1.4
Indiana	10,973	+4.8	+29.4	21,446	+15.4	10,912	+4.8	+29.5	21,324	+15.3	61	0	+8.9	122	+34.1	.6
Wisconsin	7,546	-7.5	+19.1	15,706	+16.4	7,281	-7.9	+19.3	15,183	+17.0	265	+2.7	+12.8	523	+1.4	3.3
Region VII:																
Alabama	8,316	+59.5	+154.0	13,530	+86.5	8,205	+60.5	+162.8	13,317	+92.8	111	+8.8	-27.0	213	-38.8	1.8
Florida	5,836	-7.2	-16.5	12,125	-35.1	5,125	-9.8	-20.4	10,808	-38.8	711	+17.3	+30.5	1,317	+28.1	10.9
Georgia	5,900	-1.6	-10.1	11,895	-20.1	5,813	-2.4	-10.1	11,767	-19.3	87	(1)	-7.4	128	-60.0	1.1
Mississippi	4,200	-2.0	+76.2	8,487	+79.7	4,113	+.9	+102.5	8,190	+92.7	87	-58.6	-75.4	297	-37.1	3.5
South Carolina	4,839	-7.5	-22.4	10,068	-46.2	4,791	-7.8	-21.4	9,985	-46.2	48	(1)	(1)	83	-54.9	.8
Tennessee	5,992	-4.8	-59.7	12,287	-74.0	5,913	-4.6	-14.4	12,109	-22.3	79	-20.2	-99.0	178	-99.4	1.4
Region VIII:																
Iowa	4,507	-23.5	-22.4	10,397	-7.7	3,986	-28.6	-23.3	9,569	-6.4	521	+69.7	-15.0	828	-20.8	8.0
Minnesota	4,793	-10.0	+17.4	10,116	+23.4	4,271	-11.3	+20.3	9,084	+27.2	522	+2.4	-1.9	1,032	-2.2	10.2
Nebraska	1,771	-20.5	+16.1	3,999	+28.2	1,648	-23.0	+12.9	3,787	+26.5	123	+38.2	+86.4	212	+66.9	5.3
North Dakota	1,108	-27.4	+2.6	2,635	+4.6	938	-27.2	+2.0	2,226	+3.2	170	-28.9	+6.2	409	+13.6	15.5
South Dakota	815	-8.8	+8.5	1,709	+2.3	725	-11.2	+10.7	1,541	+1.9	90	+15.4	-6.2	168	+6.3	0.8
Region IX:																
Arkansas	11,501	+7.3	+21.9	22,394	-16.9	10,463	+4.2	+202.8	20,504	+184.2	1,128	+48.0	-83.5	1,890	-90.4	8.4
Kansas <sup>4</sup>	8,011	-16.4	-21.7	16,894	-7.8	7,785	-16.4	-21.7	16,482	-226	—	—	412	—	2.4	
Missouri <sup>4</sup>	11,393	-22.9	-21.7	22,933	-11.2	11,217	-22.9	-21.7	22,338	-176	—	—	595	—	2.6	
Oklahoma	3,589	-22.8	-4.9	8,238	+19.7	3,406	-23.8	-8.1	7,875	+17.5	183	+1.7	+177.3	303	+97.3	4.4
Region X:																
Louisiana	5,013	-39.3	-65.7	12,099	-40.8	4,852	-31.2	-66.8	11,905	-40.7	161	(1)	(1)	194	-47.6	1.6
New Mexico	1,166	+6.3	+48.1	2,263	-33.6	992	+21.6	-52.1	1,808	-39.9	174	-38.1	-6.6	455	+14.0	20.1
Texas	43,857	-12.1	-7.6	93,723	-17.1	34,361	+11.6	+3.7	65,139	-16.2	9,496	-50.3	-33.9	28,584	-19.0	30.5
Region XI:																
Arizona	4,938	-1.1	-40.1	9,931	-50.0	2,822	+14.0	+20.0	5,298	+10.1	2,116	-15.9	-64.1	4,633	-69.2	46.7
Colorado	2,876	+3.1	+40.6	5,666	+22.0	2,658	+2.2	+43.1	5,258	+21.4	218	+14.7	+16.6	408	+30.4	7.2
Idaho	1,426	+3.8	+12.9	2,819	+17.8	1,485	-2.2	+9.9	2,322	+11.4	288	+37.8	+26.9	497	+60.8	17.6
Montana	896	-27.7	-4	2,135	+23.6	762	-32.4	-3	1,889	+24.4	134	+19.6	-1.5	246	+17.7	11.5
Utah	1,969	-13.8	+103.4	4,252	+74.6	1,953	-14.1	+103.4	4,227	+77.5	16	(1)	(1)	25	(1)	.6
Wyoming	616	-8.3	-64.1	1,288	-63.0	527	0	-68.8	1,054	-69.3	89	-38.6	(1)	234	(1)	18.2
Region XII:																
California	43,435	-5.8	+67.5	89,529	+60.4	40,060	-6.6	+64.0	82,969	+62.1	3,375	+6.0	+124.6	6,560	+41.0	7.3
Nevada	1,623	+6.7	+55.3	3,144	+55.1	1,491	+4.3	+54.3	2,920	+55.0	132	+43.5	+67.1	224	+56.6	7.1
Oregon	5,872	-23.8	-7.7	13,583	+7.6	5,550	-26.0	-4.9	13,048	+10.1	322	+51.2	-38.8	535	-31.1	3.9
Washington	9,591	+18.3	+54.8	17,701	+31.8	9,059	+15.8	+56.5	16,880	+32.4	532	+84.1	+31.0	821	+19.5	4.6
Territories:																
Alaska	623	-9.3	+25.6	1,310	+38.8	(1)	—	—	1,086	+53.5	(1)	—	—	1	—	1.1
Hawaii <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	1,123	-12.8	—	—	—	1,122	-11.0	—	—	—	1	—	.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes no February data for Hawaii and only total placements for Alaska. All percentages based on comparable data.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning Feb. 16, data for Kansas City, Mo., included with data for

<sup>4</sup> Data not reported for February 1942.

close of February 1941. The number of female job seekers, on the other hand, declined 26,900 below the January level to 1.4 million, but they were 5 percent above the number a year earlier.

**Table 5.—Total applications received and active file of applications in public employment offices, by State, February 1942**

[Corrected to Mar. 28, 1942]

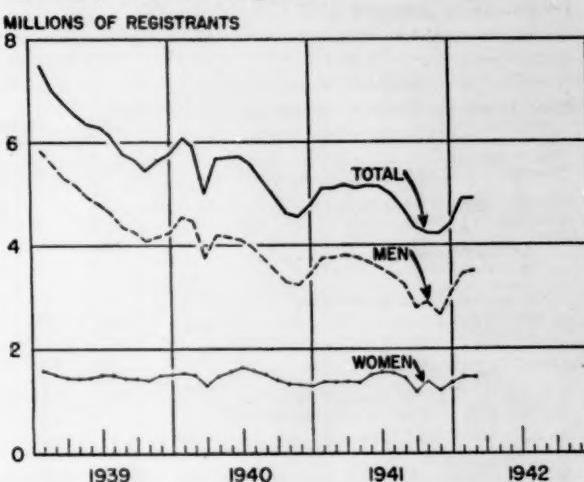
Social Security Board region and State	Total applications received February 1942	Active file as of Feb. 28, 1942		
		Number	Percentage change from—	
			Jan. 31, 1942	Feb. 28, 1941
Total	1,531,757	4,888,000	-0.2	+4.2
Region I:				
Connecticut	22,842	42,019	-10.9	-26.7
Maine	8,672	22,182	-8.6	-34.4
Massachusetts	50,944	141,775	-7.3	-34.7
New Hampshire	4,191	12,719	-3	-21.8
Rhode Island	9,808	20,599	-9.1	-17.8
Vermont	2,223	7,971	-6.8	-35.6
Region II:				
New York	167,560	461,819	-6.8	-9.9
Region III:				
Delaware	3,303	10,621	+19.7	-8.1
New Jersey	47,900	177,341	-4.9	-14.7
Pennsylvania	102,432	292,112	+1.8	-24.8
Region IV:				
District of Columbia	9,712	18,611	-12.1	-36.8
Maryland	25,393	40,055	-1.1	-20.8
North Carolina	30,909	82,158	-1.3	-22.1
Virginia	20,516	49,219	+14.6	+3.6
West Virginia	15,474	51,097	-5.1	-22.5
Region V:				
Kentucky	23,272	85,734	+8.4	-7.1
Michigan	81,351	240,232	+11.8	+62.2
Ohio	89,147	204,614	-8	-34.0
Region VI:				
Illinois	90,769	252,243	+4.2	+8.7
Indiana	39,617	267,380	+1.6	+59.6
Wisconsin	28,351	97,822	+3.3	-15.5
Region VII:				
Alabama	24,197	81,930	-6.8	-12.5
Florida	20,118	93,162	+2.6	+18.0
Georgia	26,272	100,647	+1.0	-24.4
Mississippi	17,104	73,442	-1.9	+25.8
South Carolina	13,044	60,526	+1	+32.2
Tennessee	21,126	134,207	-4.8	+11.6
Region VIII:				
Iowa	18,339	64,034	-4.0	-16.1
Minnesota	29,664	103,432	-3.9	-6.8
Nebraska	9,230	46,902	+8.4	-2.5
North Dakota	5,103	21,019	-3.0	-31.5
South Dakota	4,539	23,551	+13.0	+1.1
Region IX:				
Arkansas	26,494	71,916	-16.0	+78.9
Kansas <sup>1</sup>	17,994	53,243	(?)	(?)
Missouri <sup>1</sup>	50,017	244,292	(?)	(?)
Oklahoma	27,819	99,705	+5.7	+113.8
Region X:				
Louisiana	19,575	100,138	-9.8	-10.4
New Mexico	4,951	29,493	+12.0	-3.0
Texas	90,917	295,909	+5.0	+19.5
Region XI:				
Arizona	6,151	23,725	-1.9	+24.9
Colorado	11,113	57,494	+6.4	-7.8
Idaho	3,087	22,459	+2.3	(?)
Montana	4,400	12,503	-4.6	-47.9
Utah	8,319	15,906	-12.2	-30.4
Wyoming	2,145	8,329	+7.0	+7.3
Region XII:				
California	141,092	351,899	-1.0	-14.8
Nevada	2,241	3,720	-9.2	-39.6
Oregon	16,856	28,822	-6.8	-30.8
Washington	28,082	60,703	+1.8	+14.6
Territories:				
Alaska	929	917	-13.9	-53.6
Hawaii	6,363	7,472	+96.9	+8.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on comparable data; excludes Idaho.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning Feb. 16, data for Kansas City, Kans., included with data for Kansas City, Mo.

<sup>3</sup> Data not comparable.

**Chart 2.—Active file of men and women registrants at public employment offices as of end of month, January 1939–February 1942**



### Vocational Training Activities

In response to the increasing demand for trained workers, the Employment Service in January surpassed all previous records by referring 58,300 workers—19,100 more than in December—to pre-employment and refresher courses (table 6). In addition, 4,800 young people were assigned to NYA defense projects which offer paid training in essential war occupations. Employment Service referrals accounted for 63 percent of the 92,700 new enrollments<sup>2</sup> in pre-employment and refresher courses during the month, as estimated by the United States Office of Education. The Office of Education also estimates that 152,800 persons were attending these courses at the end of January.

The public employment offices found jobs for 13,000 trainees during the month, 1,300 or 12 percent more than in the peak month of December. Cooperating agencies—the WPA and local schools—reported that 18,500 additional trainees were known to have obtained employment during January.

In January 1942, both referrals to training and placements of trainees by public employment offices were more than three times the comparable totals for January 1941. These offices have assigned 422,400 persons to pre-employment refresher and NYA training since January 1941. More than 250,400 trainees were reported to have found employment during the same period; of

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted for duplication and drop-outs.

**Table 6.—Public employment office referrals to pre-employment and refresher defense training courses, placements on NYA defense projects, and jobs found by trainees, January 1942<sup>1</sup>**

Item	Number
Referrals to training courses and placements on NYA defense projects, total	63,060
Nonwhite.....	2,543
White.....	60,517
Placements on NYA defense projects.....	4,800
Referrals to training courses.....	58,251
Aviation services.....	15,731
Machine shop.....	16,945
Sheet-metal work.....	3,332
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....	4,200
Welding.....	10,660
All other.....	7,383
Jobs found by trainees, total <sup>2</sup> .....	31,492
Placements by public employment offices.....	13,026
Employment reported by cooperating agencies.....	18,466

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska.

<sup>2</sup> Includes employment of all trainees regardless of agency which originally referred worker to training.

this number the public employment offices placed 104,300. Most of the other workers who took training courses but who have not reported their success at finding jobs are also probably working.

All available and potential sources of labor for training are being drawn upon in the drive to supply an estimated 10 million new workers needed in war industries this year. Workers displaced by the conversion of nonessential industries provided important pools of labor for training in some States. Existing training facilities were being used 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in many areas.

The expanding training program brought increased referrals in all States except Maine and North Dakota. The largest gains occurred in California, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey; these six States referred more than half of all trainees. California alone, with 10,500 workers accepted for training, accounted for almost one-fifth of all referrals made during the month. Most of these trainees entered aviation-services, machine-shop, welding, and shipbuilding courses.

In the country as a whole, all types of courses showed large increases in the numbers of registrants. Machine-shop courses, which are intended to develop initial skills in machine operations, continued to have the largest number of new enrollments—16,900 or 6,600 more than in the previous month. The number of persons entering aviation-services courses, which offer training in such skills as aircraft sheet-metal

work, riveting, inspection, and detail assembling, increased 5,500 to 15,700. Welding and shipbuilding courses also had large gains in enrollments.

The 2,500 nonwhite applicants accepted for training was the largest number ever reported, almost 700 more than the previous peak of December. Nonwhite workers, however, accounted for only 4 percent of all referrals to training courses, although they comprise about 11 percent of the labor force. Maryland and Pennsylvania together referred more than half of all the nonwhite trainees. In Maryland, the 917 referrals of nonwhite workers accounted for nearly a fourth of all applicants accepted in the State.

Substantial gains in Employment Service placements of trainees occurred in Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Texas. California made more than 2,800 placements, the greatest number in any one State and almost three times the number in New York, the next highest.

#### Insurance Activities

Unemployment benefit payments declined from January to February, despite the previous month's spurt in initial claims receipts; such a rise ordinarily presages a rise in payments. The fewer working days in February may have been partly responsible for the decline, and the reemployment of persons who were out of work at some time in January may also have been a significant factor. However, the \$39.9 million paid in benefits,

**Chart 3.—Amount of unemployment benefits paid, by type of unemployment, by month, July 1939–February 1942**

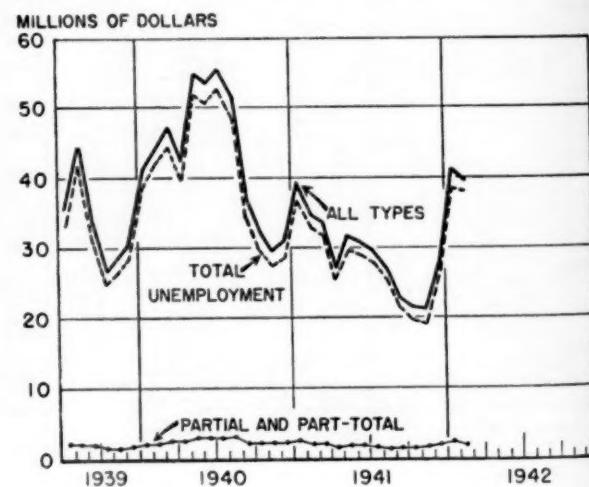


Table 7.—Number of benefit recipients, number of weeks compensated, and amount of benefits paid, by State February 1942

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 23, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Benefit recipients		Weeks compensated for—				Benefits paid <sup>1</sup>						
	Average weekly number	Estimated number of different individuals during month	All unemployment		Total unemployment		Amount <sup>2</sup>	Percentage change from January 1942	Type of unemployment				
			Percentage change from—		Number	Percent of all weeks			Total	Part-total <sup>3</sup>	Partial <sup>4</sup>		
			January 1942	February 1941					Part-total <sup>3</sup>	Partial <sup>4</sup>	Partial <sup>4</sup>		
Total.....	837,650	1,209,700	3,351,440	-5.7	+2.8	3,095,838	92.4	\$30,883,617	-2.9	\$37,943,220	* \$775,961	* \$1,136,424	
Region I:													
Connecticut.....	7,432	11,700	29,727	-6.2	-10.3	27,214	91.5	340,635	+2.2	322,857	460	17,264	
Maine.....	3,367	4,200	13,468	-33.3	-39.3	11,842	87.9	96,880	-31.9	87,308	4,758	4,724	
Massachusetts.....	28,604	38,200	114,492	-19.3	-25.8	106,729	93.2	1,213,574	-17.2	1,160,379	4,663	37,003	
New Hampshire.....	2,292	2,900	9,168	-22.7	-16.1	7,590	82.8	76,680	-18.9	68,912	290	7,478	
Rhode Island.....	6,146	9,300	24,585	-12.1	-6.5	22,671	92.2	268,935	-11.7	258,781	(*)	(*)	
Vermont.....	1,232	1,900	4,927	+16.4	-43.6	4,573	92.8	48,828	+19.2	46,651	941	1,191	
Region II:													
New York.....	98,407	129,700	393,628	-20.9	-24.2	393,628	100.0	4,765,520	-20.3	4,765,520	(*)	(*)	
Region III:													
Delaware.....	2,722	4,200	10,886	+42.3	+5.7	9,877	90.7	95,884	+44.6	89,014	1,023	5,676	
New Jersey.....	48,906	73,500	195,626	-13.2	+51.1	168,198	86.0	2,304,906	-8.6	2,204,623	4,234	184,615	
Pennsylvania.....	38,410	64,300	153,526	-19.3	-32.2	153,526	100.0	1,708,594	-16.7	1,708,594	(*)	(*)	
Region IV:													
Dist. of Col.....	3,202	4,600	12,808	+14.1	-38.4	12,298	96.0	162,060	+16.6	156,037	4,296	1,578	
Maryland.....	7,036	9,500	28,145	-22.9	-10.3	23,632	84.0	330,521	-18.3	296,654	598	33,006	
North Carolina.....	13,500	19,600	54,827	-18.1	+15.7	49,782	90.8	359,298	-17.7	339,997	2,567	16,461	
Virginia.....	6,080	8,200	24,319	-19.0	-21.5	23,166	96.3	205,225	-19.0	198,732	4,150	2,202	
West Virginia.....	5,679	8,500	22,718	-8.1	-8.8	15,436	67.9	205,037	-5.1	162,335	564	43,138	
Region V:													
Kentucky.....	9,137	12,900	36,548	-6.1	+8.2	33,024	90.4	285,885	-1.7	268,629	8,227	8,366	
Michigan.....	107,059	140,900	428,301	+14.7	+322.8	416,215	97.2	6,125,490	+15.4	6,020,747	35,245	69,498	
Ohio.....	42,584	62,000	170,335	+1.8	+13.8	157,154	92.3	2,063,955	+7.5	1,972,225	33,382	57,495	
Region VI:													
Illinois.....	52,640	71,700	210,560	-19.8	+1.2	175,628	83.4	2,670,225	-18.3	2,398,358	120,840	147,350	
Indiana.....	31,467	46,200	125,867	+14.0	+103.4	113,691	90.3	1,560,682	+15.2	1,482,706	36,344	41,358	
Wisconsin.....	13,222	19,400	52,889	-12.0	+62.2	45,756	86.5	584,482	-13.1	525,557	18,312	40,613	
Region VII:													
Alabama.....	8,665	12,600	34,661	-3.4	-12.8	32,971	95.1	288,098	+2.8	277,557	8,233	2,023	
Florida.....	11,271	16,900	45,084	-17.5	+59.5	40,920	90.8	474,768	-13.9	447,206	23,426	4,137	
Georgia.....	13,917	18,400	53,669	-4.2	+48.4	53,593	96.3	487,819	-2	474,542	5,706	7,455	
Mississippi.....	6,664	9,700	26,654	+1	+13.3	25,164	94.4	229,461	+7.1	220,612	3,678	5,130	
South Carolina.....	7,773	11,200	31,091	+4.6	+65.0	28,562	91.9	241,127	+1.8	229,574	5,044	6,416	
Tennessee.....	16,809	25,800	67,235	-8.0	+40.2	64,293	95.6	618,783	-3.0	600,133	12,197	6,403	
Region VIII:													
Iowa.....	9,714	16,600	38,856	+55.7	-23.9	35,697	91.9	286,277	+62.0	266,222	17,522	2,215	
Minnesota.....	21,412	32,500	85,649	+31.6	-21.7	76,733	89.6	1,012,967	+32.3	933,044	35,352	44,571	
Nebraska.....	5,317	7,700	21,269	+39.8	-15.6	19,063	89.8	228,623	+45.7	210,971	8,401	9,248	
North Dakota.....	1,765	2,600	7,061	+20.8	-23.6	6,340	89.8	73,347	+22.9	67,584	2,704	2,969	
South Dakota.....	1,176	1,500	4,705	-5.1	-32.0	4,431	94.2	41,623	-3.9	39,862	(*)	(*)	
Region IX:													
Arkansas.....	4,036	5,800	16,144	-17.3	-52.4	15,197	94.1	109,752	-16.1	104,304	2,661	2,787	
Kansas.....	7,573	11,400	30,291	+15.4	+26.7	27,299	90.1	317,888	+18.7	296,645	12,338	8,906	
Missouri.....	19,332	28,200	77,329	+8.4	+20.7	69,528	89.9	878,894	+17.6	834,678	9,695	34,221	
Oklahoma.....	7,435	11,300	29,739	+14.9	-8.2	26,769	90.0	340,875	+17.7	317,715	21,530	1,630	
Region X:													
Louisiana.....	16,155	22,900	64,620	-11.6	+16.5	61,027	94.4	610,950	-12.2	584,102	17,866	8,544	
New Mexico.....	2,478	3,700	9,912	+32.2	-10.5	9,526	96.1	93,478	+30.7	90,383	2,560	519	
Texas.....	15,313	24,000	61,254	-3.5	-15.0	55,168	90.1	513,784	-1	480,902	31,100	1,026	
Region XI:													
Arizona.....	1,785	2,600	7,139	-8.0	-11.2	6,872	96.3	83,588	-8.3	81,373	2,188	27	
Colorado.....	3,179	4,800	12,718	-11.7	-59.2	11,862	93.3	136,219	-9.3	128,761	4,120	2,768	
Idaho.....	3,936	6,200	15,720	+18.6	-42.2	14,976	95.3	163,286	+16.8	186,910	6,338	16	
Montana.....	6,094	9,000	24,378	+46.3	-38.3	24,378	100.0	280,350	+48.3	280,350	(*)	(*)	
Utah.....	3,892	5,000	15,570	+9	+6	14,289	91.8	217,026	+2.4	203,852	8,930	4,215	
Wyoming.....	1,600	2,600	6,400	+28.2	-28.5	5,754	89.9	89,935	+30.6	83,654	5,119	1,162	
Region XII:													
California.....	88,034	130,900	352,136	-9.1	-18.5	311,520	88.5	5,093,320	-6.2	4,681,609	192,733	216,586	
Nevada.....	1,099	1,600	4,307	+2.0	-59.0	4,107	93.4	57,911	+1.5	55,072	1,692	1,147	
Oregon.....	9,716	20,600	38,865	+128.5	+11.0	34,912	89.8	525,898	+131.6	489,754	26,824	9,139	
Washington.....	11,635	19,000	46,539	(*)	-37.2	40,622	87.3	599,024	+3	530,115	26,269	33,040	
Territories:													
Alaska.....	373	600	1,491	-22.7	-50.7	1,439	96.5	21,865	-21.6	21,265	600	0	
Hawaii.....	378	600	1,514	+5.4	-48.0	1,167	77.1	13,385	+7.4	11,763	152	1,470	

<sup>1</sup> Not adjusted for voided benefit checks.

<sup>2</sup> Includes supplemental payments, not classified by type of unemployment.

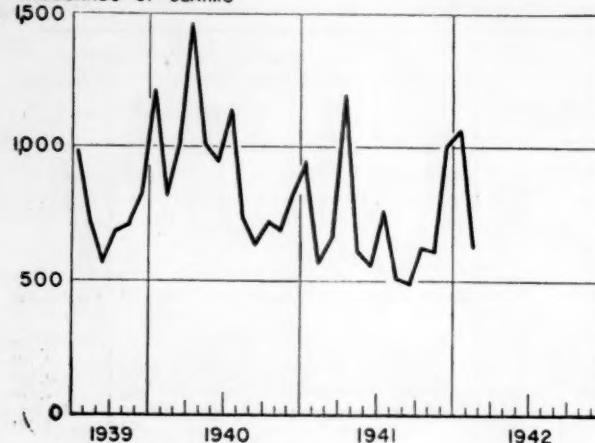
<sup>3</sup> Benefits for partial and part-total unemployment are not provided by State law in Montana, New York, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Rhode Island and South Dakota, for which data were not reported.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

**Chart 4.—Number of initial claims received in local offices, by month, July 1939–February 1942**

THOUSANDS OF CLAIMS



though 2.9 percent less than in January, was larger than the outlay for any month in 1941. If disbursements in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, where conversion unemployment has been unusually heavy, were excluded from the totals, benefit payments would have decreased 7.2 percent from January and would have been 4.9 percent below February 1941, instead of 15 percent above.

After a sharp increase in January, the number of weeks of all types of unemployment for which benefit payments were issued during February dropped 5.7 percent, to 3.4 million. Weeks of compensated unemployment, however, were 2.8 percent more numerous than in February 1941.

Almost 3.3 million man-weeks of unemployment were compensated during February. Both compensated and uncompensated man-weeks of unemployment among covered workers, however, totaled 4 million. The number of unemployed individuals who received at least one benefit payment during February declined by about 14,000, to 1.2 million. Approximately 30 percent of the 4 million persons unemployed during February, as estimated by the WPA, were drawing unemployment compensation, a slightly higher proportion than in January, when the unemployed numbered 4.2 million.

**Claims and payments.**—As in the past 2 years, initial claims receipts, which mark the initiation of new periods of unemployment, after rising in January decline sharply in February—to 620,000 (table 8). Every State<sup>3</sup> reported a decline of at

least 22 percent, and 34 States had declines of as much as 40–66 percent; the over-all reduction was 42 percent below the January level. Receipts

**Table 8.—Number of initial and continued claims received in local offices, by State, February 1942**

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 23, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Initial claims			Continued claims		
	Number	Percentage change from—		Number	Percentage change from—	
		Janu- ary 1942	Febru- ary 1941		Janu- ary 1942	Febru- ary 1941
Total.....	1,620,270	+41.7	+9.7	4,103,347	-10.5	+1.4
Region I:						
Connecticut.....	7,347	-45.1	-31.3	32,448	-25.2	-30.3
Maine.....	2,337	-40.7	-23.0	14,441	-36.6	-39.7
Massachusetts.....	20,958	-38.3	-15.0	134,612	-18.3	-23.0
New Hampshire.....	1,326	-48.1	+108.5	10,200	-22.5	-18.1
Rhode Island.....	6,650	-25.3	+46.7	27,888	-12.2	+3.4
Vermont.....	1,097	-41.8	-22.7	6,566	-4.6	-41.0
Region II:						
New York.....	84,294	-41.1	-9.1	475,931	-25.8	-21.5
Region III:						
Delaware.....	2,123	-42.6	+8.4	12,097	+27.0	-3.3
New Jersey.....	31,769	-49.8	+31.1	206,729	-23.4	+22.5
Pennsylvania.....	27,762	-42.0	-14.9	231,250	-18.5	-21.3
Region IV:						
District of Columbia.....	1,536	-49.6	-31.0	15,609	-4.8	-39.2
Maryland.....	5,404	-27.3	+35.7	35,067	-16.2	-8.4
North Carolina.....	9,316	-60.5	-21.8	59,112	-28.6	-3.6
Virginia.....	2,371	-45.1	-6.8	27,638	-26.8	-19.6
West Virginia.....	4,391	-33.8	-3.4	24,061	-11.7	-26.3
Region V:						
Kentucky.....	8,248	-30.6	+78.2	22,147	-7.1	+4.3
Michigan.....	70,637	-26.4	+246.6	456,546	+15.8	+272.8
Ohio.....	22,998	-52.4	-17.8	234,302	-1.9	+11.7
Region VI:						
Illinois.....	49,957	-40.1	-4.3	216,031	-26.3	-4.3
Indiana.....	12,551	-59.9	+86.1	141,040	+1.1	+81.2
Wisconsin.....	12,214	-22.0	+51.5	71,201	-14.0	+49.2
Region VII:						
Alabama.....	6,078	-50.4	-8.9	48,999	-11.8	-9.6
Florida.....	8,841	-35.2	+38.0	53,714	-12.0	+47.0
Georgia.....	7,723	-38.4	+8.8	76,353	-8.8	+51.0
Mississippi.....	5,420	-45.8	+25.9	33,268	-11.1	+16.3
South Carolina.....	3,722	-58.3	+32.3	40,036	-20.8	+63.1
Tennessee.....	9,755	-39.9	+45.5	96,589	+2.6	+40.9
Region VIII:						
Iowa.....	8,088	-50.3	+21.7	56,722	+9.3	-21.4
Minnesota.....	13,805	-50.4	-7.1	103,888	+1.8	-20.3
Nebraska.....	3,209	-56.0	+10.5	26,159	+4.8	-11.6
North Dakota.....	1,201	-53.6	-4.0	9,081	+2.0	-27.7
South Dakota.....	541	-38.4	+16.6	5,252	-13.3	-31.6
Region IX:						
Arkansas.....	3,902	-34.6	-37.6	18,546	-20.0	-58.4
Kansas.....	5,827	-42.1	+18.7	36,408	+3.0	+1
Missouri.....	14,576	-43.1	+41.0	106,738	-3.2	+16.2
Oklahoma.....	7,493	-35.7	-3.0	38,204	+10.9	-12.7
Region X:						
Louisiana.....	10,580	-45.0	+31.2	89,517	-11.0	+32.2
New Mexico.....	1,480	-50.6	+18.3	12,103	+8.0	-11.3
Texas.....	18,983	-27.5	-2.4	99,462	-5.5	-11.1
Region XI:						
Arizona.....	2,072	-46.2	+7.5	8,010	-14.6	-24.9
Colorado.....	2,572	-39.2	-24.2	16,709	-12.9	-55.5
Idaho.....	2,457	-56.0	-11.7	20,969	-9.0	-34.4
Montana.....	1,839	-65.6	-25.4	30,125	+6.5	-35.8
Utah.....	2,177	-41.7	+7.3	16,251	-10.2	-6.1
Wyoming.....	1,119	-52.3	-30.5	9,208	+3.0	-17.4
Region XII:						
California.....	72,046	-33.3	+6.5	454,804	(1)	-8.7
Nevada.....	643	-57.6	-26.4	5,761	-10.0	-54.5
Oregon.....	6,340	-63.2	+25.4	50,071	+3.1	-12.3
Washington.....	12,071	-56.0	-28.6	60,431	-20.7	-31.5
Territories:						
Alaska.....	(1)			2,922	-4.1	-44.6
Hawaii.....	424	-31.6	-36.7	2,041	+1	-54.9

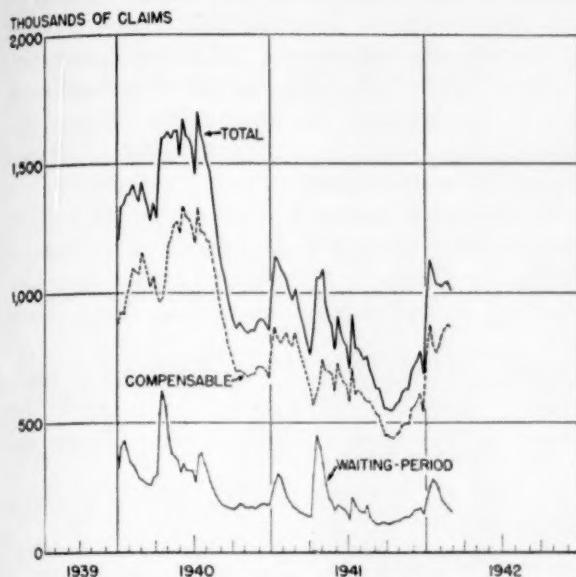
<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska, for which data were not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes claims for partial unemployment.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

**Excludes Alaska, for which February data were not reported.**

**Chart 5.—Number of waiting-period and compensable continued claims received, for weeks ended in January 1940–February 1942<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Comparable data not available prior to January 1940.

were, however, 9.7 percent above those in February 1941, when the defense program was wiping out much of the seasonal pattern of lay-offs. The effect of priorities unemployment this year has served to swell the ranks of the unemployed. This is clearly evident in the fact that several of the important industrial States<sup>4</sup> received substantially larger volumes of initial claims this February than last. Slackening construction activity following the boom of recent months contributed to the increase over February 1941 in initial claims filed in most of the Southern States and in Kansas and Missouri.

The upswing in continued claims receipts, begun in November, was halted in February. The 4.1 million claims filed by workers who were serving waiting periods or drawing benefits represented a decline of 11 percent from the January total, although they were 56,500 or 1.4 percent above the February 1941 level. Waiting-period claims declined more sharply than compensable claims—an indication of a slackening in the volume of new unemployment arising from conversion to all-out war production. While compensable claims declined 2.1 percent from January, they were 3.9 percent higher than in February 1941. Waiting-period claims were 37 percent below January

<sup>4</sup> Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Wisconsin.

receipts and 9.3 percent below those in February 1941 (table 1).

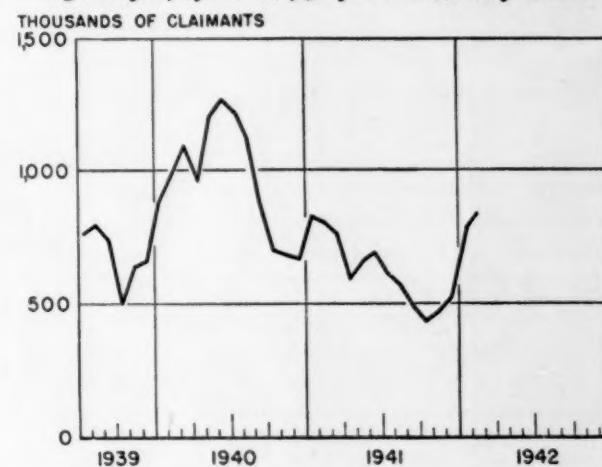
Benefit payments rose in 26 States (table 7); all these States except Michigan and Connecticut had reported increases in initial claims receipts in January. Most of the important industrial States<sup>5</sup> in which new initial claims rose sharply in January, reported lower continued-claims loads and smaller benefit disbursements in February, a change which suggests that in these States a substantial portion of January unemployment compensation claimants probably became reemployed. States reporting increases over January in both claims and payments were scattered throughout the country and included most of the States in the North Central, South Central, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast regions.

Twenty-four States paid more benefits in February 1942 than they had paid a year earlier, and in fifteen of them payments were higher than in February 1940.

After the steep increases of the previous 2 months, Michigan benefit disbursements in February rose another 15 percent to \$6.1 million. More than two-fifths of this total went to unemployed workers in Detroit. For the entire State, disbursements totaled more than five times the February 1941 payments and approached the high levels reached in 1938–40 in August, the month following the initiation of new benefit years by most claimants. Disbursements in Michigan in the first 2 months of 1942 aggregated \$11.4 million,

<sup>5</sup> California, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

**Chart 6.—Average weekly number of claimants drawing benefits, by month, July 1939–February 1942<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Data for 1939 represent number of recipients during midweek of month.

three-fourths of the total benefit outlay in that State during the entire year 1941. In Indiana and Wisconsin, benefit payments in January and February were equivalent to 50 and 43 percent, respectively, of total disbursements in these States during 1941. For the country as a whole, disbursements to unemployed workers in the first 2 months of 1942 totaled \$80.9 million—9.6 percent more than in the same period of 1941.

Although the 3.1 million weeks compensated for total unemployment were 3.4 percent fewer than the number in January, they constituted 92 percent of all compensated weeks, as against 90 percent in January and 89 percent in December. Weeks compensated for partial unemployment declined 36 percent—to 162,000—after having increased steadily since October.

A marked decline in the number of persons receiving their first compensation payment in their benefit year accompanied the slight January–February decreases in continued claims receipts and benefit disbursements. First payments during February totaled 351,000, about 63,000 or 15 percent less than in January. This decline was somewhat sharper than that in 1941 and contrasted with a 10-percent increase in 1940.

Individuals exhausting their rights to further compensation during their benefit year totaled 119,000 in February, 31 percent fewer than last February and 48 percent fewer than in February 1940.

*Status of funds.*—Collections deposited in State clearing accounts in the first 2 months of 1942 totaled \$277 million, 27 percent more than the

**Table 9.—Collections deposited in State clearing accounts, January–February 1942, and funds available for benefits as of February 28, 1942, by State**

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 20, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Collections deposited <sup>1</sup> January–February 1942		Funds available for benefits <sup>2</sup> as of Feb. 28, 1942	Social Security Board region and State	Collections deposited <sup>1</sup> January–February 1942		Funds available for benefits <sup>2</sup> as of Feb. 28, 1942
	Amount	Percentage change from January–February 1941			Amount	Percentage change from January–February 1941	
Total.....	\$277,448,528	+27.3	\$2,720,812,717				
Region I:							
Connecticut.....	5,989,734	-1.9	69,678,743	Region VII—Continued.			
Maine.....	1,596,819	+51.5	8,979,943	South Carolina.....	\$1,849,333	+37.8	\$17,773,661
Massachusetts.....	12,552,611	+25.5	118,837,732	Tennessee.....	3,390,680	+41.5	22,971,889
New Hampshire.....	1,610,609	+64.9	9,597,194	Region VIII:			
Rhode Island.....	8,707,757	+37.7	24,951,115	Iowa.....	2,447,883	+41.4	25,110,711
Vermont.....	522,046	+23.1	5,018,927	Minnesota.....	3,032,384	+22.6	29,782,114
Region II:				Nebraska.....	578,512	-9.3	10,527,836
New York.....	38,267,030	+23.4	316,827,573	North Dakota.....	256,023	(*)	2,553,812
Region III:				South Dakota.....	196,231	-28.5	3,794,026
Delaware.....	735,786	+25.9	10,012,873	Region IX:			
New Jersey.....	17,767,553	+36.1	193,933,369	Arkansas.....	1,360,295	+56.2	9,511,902
Pennsylvania.....	26,051,209	+23.7	232,429,516	Kansas.....	1,173,901	-2.5	17,772,038
Region IV:				Missouri.....	6,833,947	+21.5	82,952,461
District of Columbia.....	1,829,079	+36.0	26,167,859	Oklahoma.....	1,948,201	+28.4	22,661,682
Maryland.....	4,948,360	+41.0	37,827,904	Region X:			
North Carolina.....	3,970,843	(*)	36,861,727	Louisiana.....	2,788,758	+25.9	22,340,358
Virginia.....	2,532,727	-9.1	28,996,807	New Mexico.....	432,064	+22.7	3,628,369
West Virginia.....	1,686,874	-2.3	29,455,843	Texas.....	4,534,289	(*)	69,826,380
Region V:				Region XI:			
Kentucky.....	3,040,040	+8.3	43,422,872	Arizona.....	718,637	+34.9	5,367,046
Michigan.....	18,953,843	+26.2	132,246,313	Colorado.....	1,461,765	+28.0	14,385,141
Ohio.....	20,307,281	+30.0	243,498,464	Idaho.....	669,899	+25.0	3,871,903
Region VI:				Montana.....	781,080	+4.2	6,291,985
Illinois.....	22,250,346	+26.5	263,395,812	Utah.....	955,437	+27.5	6,239,546
Indiana.....	7,255,564	+19.2	70,485,054	Wyoming.....	341,219	+10.2	3,002,732
Wisconsin.....	877,705	(*)	68,853,500	Region XII:			
Region VII:				California.....	27,450,385	+43.2	218,033,505
Alabama.....	3,315,155	+17.9	28,344,071	Nevada.....	350,051	+39.5	1,735,158
Florida.....	2,257,492	+16.1	16,292,604	Oregon.....	2,274,365	+33.3	17,999,534
Georgia.....	3,268,861	+60.1	33,692,566	Washington.....	4,603,688	+63.5	34,965,826
Mississippi.....	1,002,724	+31.0	6,582,009	Territories:			
				Alaska.....	238,654	+62.7	2,028,497
				Hawaii.....	384,789	-16.9	9,294,575

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions from employers, plus such penalties and interest as are available for benefits, and contributions from employees. Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks. Current contribution rates, as a percent of taxable wages, are as follows: for employers, 2.7 percent in all States except Michigan, where rate is 3.0 percent; for employees, 1.5 percent in Rhode Island, and 1.0 percent in Alabama, California, Kentucky, and New Jersey. Experience rating, resulting in modified contribution rates, became effective Jan. 1, 1938, in Wisconsin; Jan. 1, 1940, in Indiana, Nebraska, and South Dakota; Jan. 1, 1941, in California, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia; Apr. 1, 1941, in Alabama, Connecticut, and Hawaii; July 1, 1941, in Oregon; and Jan. 1, 1942, in Arizona, Colorado,

Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming. All States collect contributions on a quarterly basis, either wholly or in part, except West Virginia which collects on a monthly basis.

<sup>2</sup> Represents sum of balances at end of month in State clearing account and benefit-payment account, and in State unemployment trust fund account maintained in the U. S. Treasury. State unemployment trust fund accounts reflect transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes North Carolina, North Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin, because for these States contributions for the 2 periods compared relate to wages paid during different numbers of months.

amount for the same period last year (table 9). This increase in employer contributions on covered fourth-quarter 1941 pay rolls was shared by all but 7 of the 47 jurisdictions for which comparable data are available. Expanded employment and higher employee earnings were the principal factors making for increased collections.

Collections exceeded benefit payments during the first 2 months of 1942 by almost \$200 million, thus increasing total funds available for benefit payments to \$2.7 billion at the end of February.

#### **Characteristics of Placements, Fourth Quarter, 1941**

Of the 1.4 million placements made by public employment offices in the last 3 months of 1941, 866,000 were of men and 510,000 of women. More than half the men were placed in the construction and manufacturing industries, while wholesale and retail trade and the service industries took four-fifths of the women (table 10). Young men and women under 30 years of age comprised about half the total. Total fourth-quarter placements were 11 percent below the high level reached in the previous quarter; placements in agriculture, forestry, and fishery showed the greatest relative decline.

The impact of industrial expansion during 1941 caused a shift in the occupational pattern of

**Table 10.—Complete placements of men and women, by industry and race, October—December 1941**

[Corrected to Feb. 25, 1942.]

Industry division	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent-age change from July-September 1941	Total	White	Total	White
Total	1,376,614	-11.4	866,265	713,799	510,349	370,519
Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	68,196	-47.4	63,288	55,228	4,908	3,098
Mining	7,340	-16.9	7,131	6,548	209	206
Construction	228,915	-26.4	227,420	175,363	1,489	1,421
Manufacturing	312,414	-10.1	225,244	210,934	87,170	82,457
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	30,347	-8.1	37,040	30,785	2,307	2,236
Wholesale and retail trade	248,825	+7.8	130,910	106,276	117,915	113,529
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11,032	-12.9	6,500	5,222	4,442	4,214
Service industries	457,948	-2.2	166,140	121,053	291,808	163,263
Domestic service	289,444	-3	57,068	35,036	232,376	110,749
Regular Government agencies	32,814	+20.5	28,150	23,295	4,664	4,508
Government relief projects	34,064	+15.8	21,821	18,942	12,243	10,192
Other service	101,626	-16.1	59,101	43,780	42,525	37,814
Establishments not elsewhere classified	2,597	-10.4	2,496	2,390	101	95

**Table 11.—Complete placements of men and women, by occupation and race, October—December 1941**

[Corrected to Mar. 9, 1942]

Occupational group	Number	Total		Men		Women	
		Percent-age change from July-September 1941	Total	White	Total	White	
Total	1,376,614	-11.4	866,265	713,799	510,349	370,519	
Professional and managerial	10,964	-17.6	8,552	8,331	2,412	2,331	
Clerical and sales	177,383	+18.7	60,303	59,045	117,080	116,365	
Service	426,666	-4.3	134,619	86,645	292,047	163,038	
Agricultural, fishery, and forestry	72,782	-45.9	67,318	56,736	5,464	3,610	
Skilled	122,599	-12.2	116,511	112,844	6,088	5,610	
Semiskilled	157,242	-11.5	118,920	110,528	38,322	35,144	
Unskilled	408,710	-17.2	350,795	279,432	48,915	44,400	
Unspecified	268		247	238	21		

placements (table 11). Placements in semiskilled jobs in the fourth quarter were 44 percent above the last quarter of 1940, while those in unskilled jobs increased only 24 percent, and those in skilled jobs declined 1.6 percent. In the fourth quarter of 1941, placements in unskilled jobs accounted for 29.7 percent of the total, while placements in skilled and semiskilled jobs comprised 8.9 and 11.4 percent, respectively, of all jobs filled. Further depletion of the supply of skilled workers and consequent job dilution will probably increase the proportion of semiskilled and unskilled jobs filled.

Nonindustrial States—such as Mississippi, Nebraska, and South Carolina—reported considerable declines in fourth-quarter placements as a result of the completion of large defense construction projects begun in 1940. The close of the agricultural harvesting season during the fourth quarter brought relatively steep reductions in placements in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington. Three States—New York, California, and Texas—continued to account for one-fourth of all placements.

Although the 154,000 placements by public employment offices in 20 selected defense industries (table 12) set a quarterly high for 1941, women and nonwhite workers again failed to share in the increase. Total placements in these industries increased 3.2 percent from the third to the fourth quarter, but the 16,600 jobs filled by women represented a decline of 1.9 percent and the 3,900 filled by nonwhite workers a decrease of 11 percent. The proportion of women placed in defense jobs

has shown a steady decline throughout 1941—from 14 percent in the first quarter to 10.7 percent in the fourth. Placements of nonwhite workers constituted 2.5 percent of all defense placements, slightly less than the 3.0 percent of the 3 preceding quarters. The proportion of total jobs filled by women during the year 1941 decreased to 36 percent in contrast to 40 percent in 1940, while the proportion of nonwhite placements remained the same—approximately 20 percent in both years.

*Industrial characteristics.*—The completion of many Army cantonments coupled with a slower rate of expansion in defense industries resulted in a 26-percent drop in fourth-quarter construction placements as against a 58-percent gain in the same period of 1940. Despite the fourth-quarter lag in building activity, the 1 million construction placements made in 1941 represented an increase of 66 percent over the previous year. Construction jobs comprised 19 percent of all placements in 1941, as compared with 16 percent in the previous year. The 312,000 manufacturing placements were 10 percent less than the number in the previous quarter, but 44 percent above those in the fourth quarter of 1940. Together, construction and manufacturing accounted for 41 percent of all jobs filled in 1941, whereas the proportion was 33 percent in 1940.

The 20 selected defense industries listed in table 12 were credited with half of all manufac-

uring placements. The aircraft industry reached a new high of 41,000 placements, one-fourth of the total for the 20 selected defense industries. Fourth-quarter placements increased only 11 percent over the previous 3-month total, but were 130 percent above the total in the first quarter of the year. Shipbuilding placements soared to a new quarterly peak of 26,200, more than 50 percent above the third quarter and almost four times the number in the first 3 months of 1941; the two industries combined accounted for 44 percent of all defense placements in the last 3 months of 1941.

Placements in domestic service totaled 289,000 in the fourth quarter, and for the year as a whole outnumbered those made in 1940 by 26 percent, although they comprised a smaller proportion of all jobs filled by the Employment Service. Placements in agriculture, fishery, and forestry declined 47 percent from the third to the fourth quarter; in the corresponding period of 1940 the drop was only 33 percent.

Wholesale and retail trade was the only industrial category in which placements increased from the third to the last quarter of 1941.

*Characteristics of workers placed.*—The proportion of all jobs filled by women rose from 34 percent in the third quarter to 37 percent in the fourth, as a result of the seasonal spurt in trade, in which women accounted for 47 percent of total

Table 12.—*Complete placements of men and women in selected defense industries, by race, October–December 1941*  
[Corrected to Feb. 26, 1942]

Industry	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percentage change from July–September 1941	Total	White	Total	White
Total	154,182	+3.2	137,627	133,832	16,555	16,431
Aircraft and parts	41,173	+10.9	38,009	37,475	3,164	3,157
Automobiles and automobile equipment	8,627	+16.8	7,797	7,658	830	828
Clocks and watches	501	-32.8	295	292	206	206
Electrical machinery	12,000	-16.3	8,128	7,960	3,872	3,860
Hardwood distillation, charcoal, and naval stores	55	-54.2	54	46	1	1
Industrial chemicals	5,427	-10.5	4,464	4,130	963	956
Industrial rubber goods	402	-13.9	308	303	94	92
Iron and steel and their products	21,132	-18.7	18,873	17,841	2,259	2,240
Lighting fixtures	850	-15.4	639	603	211	206
Machinery (except electrical)	20,687	-10.0	18,790	18,365	1,897	1,858
Miscellaneous chemical products	4,876	+39.6	3,839	3,460	1,037	1,018
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	140	+22.8	112	104	28	28
Nonferrous-metal products not elsewhere classified	5,523	+11.4	5,007	4,789	516	513
Petroleum refining	1,582	-14.9	1,461	1,325	121	120
Primary alloying, and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals (except aluminum)	507	-32.8	389	381	118	118
Professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus, and optical goods	1,719	+12.1	1,249	1,231	470	467
Railroad equipment	1,475	-21.5	1,429	1,425	46	46
Ship and boatbuilding and repair	26,175	+51.0	25,868	25,586	307	306
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments, equipment, and supplies	745	+13.1	449	424	296	292
Tires and inner tubes	586	+.3	467	454	119	119

**Table 13.—Complete placements of men and women, by age and race, October–December 1941**

[Corrected to Feb. 25, 1942]

Age group	Number	Total		Men		Women	
		Total	White	Total	White	Total	White
Total	1,376,614	-11.4	866,265	713,799	510,349	370,519	
Under 21	301,110	-14.7	181,689	156,255	119,421	101,570	
21-24	220,519	-10.5	135,791	109,137	84,728	62,481	
25-29	197,250	-9.3	126,099	99,921	71,151	47,510	
30-34	161,652	-7.4	103,752	82,994	57,900	37,202	
35-39	136,295	-9.4	84,284	67,622	52,011	34,038	
40-44	121,554	-9.3	74,864	61,022	46,690	29,835	
45-49	97,233	-10.5	62,767	52,471	34,466	24,510	
50-54	67,580	-14.0	44,009	37,981	23,571	17,240	
55-59	42,876	-17.5	30,116	26,405	12,760	9,950	
60-64	21,744	-19.1	15,797	14,029	5,947	4,802	
65 and over	8,697	-22.0	7,030	5,913	1,667	1,363	
Unspecified	104		67	49	37		18

placements, as compared with 42 percent in the preceding period. Women did not share equally with men in the rise in manufacturing placements during 1941; the proportion of female placements declined from 34 percent in the last quarter of 1940 to 32 percent in the third-quarter peak production period of 1941, and then fell off to 28 percent in the final quarter of the year.

As a result of the shift of white workers to defense production jobs, nonwhite workers accounted for 50 percent of the workers placed in the less remunerative domestic service jobs in the fourth quarter, as compared with 48 percent in the previous quarter and 38 percent in the corresponding period of 1940.

Almost 32 percent of all nonwhite male placements were in service occupations, as compared with 28 percent in the third quarter of 1941 and 26 percent in the last 3 months of 1940. Unskilled occupations accounted for 53 percent of all jobs filled by nonwhite males, a slightly smaller proportion than the 57 percent recorded in both the third quarter of 1941 and in the last 3 months of 1940. Semiskilled placements in the fourth quarter comprised 5.5 percent of all placements of nonwhite males, a slightly larger proportion than in the preceding quarter. Skilled placements constituted 2.4 percent of the total, approximately the same as in the third quarter of 1941 and the final quarter of 1940.

Nonwhite women filled 27 percent of all job orders filled by women, approximately the same proportion as in the previous quarter. As in

the past, service placements comprised the great bulk—92 percent—of all jobs filled by nonwhite women. Thirty-seven percent of all agricultural placements of women were those of nonwhite workers, a considerable increase over the 23-percent proportion in the corresponding quarter of 1940. In contrast, nonwhite workers accounted for less than 1 percent of all jobs filled by women in the 20 selected war industries, a further decline from the third-quarter low of 1.2 percent.

Since the placement of both very young and older workers was stimulated greatly by defense production, the lag in the expansion of these industries caused a relatively sharper drop in the number of jobs filled by workers in these age groups (table 13). The 301,000 placements among workers under 21 years of age continued to exceed those for all other age groups, although the number was 15 percent below that in the previous quarter; in the same period of 1940 there was a 21-percent rise. Similarly, in the age group of 55 years and over, a 19-percent decrease from the third quarter stood in sharp contrast to a corresponding 12-percent increase in the same period of the previous year. For the year 1941, however, there was a 28-percent increase in placements of workers 55 years and over, and a 33-percent rise for those under 21 years of age.

**Interarea clearance.**—The 29,500 interarea placements, 6.0 percent less than in the preceding quarter, comprised only 2.1 percent of all jobs filled. This was due to the decrease in plant and cannery construction in rural areas which had previously required workers from other regions. The 11,900 placements which filled job orders for construction workers constituted about two-fifths of all interarea clearances, considerably below the three-fifths of the preceding quarter. As a result of the stringency of the labor supply in many local areas, more agricultural and manufacturing placements were made by interarea clearances than in the previous 3-month interval. In agriculture the proportion rose from 5.1 percent in the third quarter to 11 percent, and in manufacturing from 29 to 37 percent.

With constant needs for large numbers of skilled workers, which outstripped available local supplies, defense industries had to tap the labor resources of other regions. About a third of all interarea clearance placements were in 20 selected defense industries. The aircraft industry accounted for

63 percent of the defense interarea clearances; 15 percent of all placements made by the Employment Service in the aircraft industry were effected through this means.

Skilled and unskilled occupations accounted for 29 and 28 percent, respectively, of total interarea placements, a slight decline from the previous quarter. The proportion of semiskilled clearances rose to 25 percent, slightly above that for the third quarter of 1941. As in the preceding quarter, relatively more younger workers than older persons migrated to take jobs. About 70 percent of all interarea clearance placements were those of workers under 35 years of age, a slight increase over the 66 percent of the previous quarter.

#### *Size of Benefit Payment for Total Unemployment, Fourth Quarter, 1941*

Benefit checks for \$15 or more issued during the fourth quarter of 1941 constituted 33 percent of all checks issued for total unemployment—the highest proportion on record. There was also a slight increase over the previous quarter in the percent of weeks compensated in amounts of \$10–14.99. For the most part, this higher level of benefit payments was due to increased base-period earnings resulting from higher wage rates and steadier employment. Seasonal lay-offs in high-wage industries also served to raise the level of payments. In some States, revised benefit formulas resulted in higher weekly benefit amounts for high-paid workers and made it more difficult for the lowest-paid workers to qualify. As is shown in table 14, the proportion of checks issued in amounts of less than \$10 (36 percent) was lower than in any other quarter of the period 1940–41.

As in former periods, many States issued substantial numbers of checks at the maximum rate. In Alaska and Oregon, more than 70 percent of all payments were for the maximum amount, in Nevada and Washington, more than 60 percent, and in Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, and Wyoming, more than 30 percent (table 15). On the other hand, less than 5 percent of all benefit checks were issued at the maximum rate in Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, and North Carolina as a result of the low wage levels and stringent eligibility requirements prevalent in those States. For example, an Idaho worker would have had to earn more than \$585 in a single quarter of his base

**Table 14.—Percent of all weeks of total unemployment compensated in specified amounts, by quarter, January 1940–December 1941**

Year and quarter	Percent of all weeks of total unemployment compensated in amounts of—			
	Less than \$5.00	\$5.00– 9.99	\$10.00– 14.99	\$15.00 or more
1940				
January–March	4.9	37.6	29.1	28.4
April–June	4.9	40.0	29.8	25.3
July–September	4.8	39.8	28.1	27.3
October–December	4.0	37.9	30.0	28.1
1941				
January–March	3.6	36.0	30.6	28.8
April–June	3.0	36.9	31.3	28.8
July–September	2.4	36.9	29.5	31.2
October–December	2.0	33.9	30.9	33.2

period in order to qualify for the maximum weekly benefit amount of \$18.

In 18 States, the proportion of payments for \$10 or more was higher than the 64-percent average for all States. In Alaska, California, Illinois, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington more than 85 percent of all checks were for amounts of \$10 or more, and more than 50 percent for \$15 or more. In contrast, fewer than 25 percent of all payments to unemployed workers in Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, North Carolina, and South Carolina were for \$10 or more. Low wage rates and the annual-earnings plans used in computing weekly benefit amounts accounted for the small proportions of such payments in Kentucky, Maine, and North Carolina.\*

Outstanding increases over the preceding quarter in the proportion of payments of \$10 or more were reported by Idaho and South Dakota; appreciable increases also occurred in Alabama, Minnesota, Ohio, and Oklahoma. Seasonal lay-offs in construction and iron mining were factors contributing to the increases in Minnesota and South Dakota. Material shortages resulted in the lay-off of higher-paid workers in nondefense industries in Alabama and Ohio. Hawaii was the only jurisdiction reporting a substantial decline in payments at the higher levels.

In only 20 States, as compared with 26 in the third quarter, the major portion of all payments were in amounts of less than \$10. Low wage rates accounted for the concentration of these smaller payments in States located in the North

\* In these States, the weekly benefit amount is based on earnings during an entire year which may include quarters of reduced earnings; as a result, the benefit rate tends to be lower than in States using the high-quarter method of computation.

**Table 15.—Percentage distribution of number of weeks of total unemployment compensated by amount of benefit payment, and percent at minimum and maximum benefit payable, by State, October-December 1941**

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Feb. 19, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Total number of weeks compensated	Percent of weeks compensated <sup>1</sup> in amounts of—				Minimum weekly benefit		Maximum weekly benefit	
		Less than \$5.00	\$5.00-\$9.99	\$10.00-\$14.99	\$15.00 or more	Amount	Percent of total weeks compensated	Amount	Percent of total weeks compensated
Total	5,754,628	2.0	33.9	30.9	33.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Region I:									
Connecticut	54,271	-----	43.2	35.0	21.8	\$6.00	2.4	\$20.00	8.1
Maine	34,828	(1)	81.4	16.0	2.6	\$5.00	27.0	15.00	2.6
Massachusetts	313,923	-----	42.8	31.3	25.9	6.00	13.7	15.00	25.9
New Hampshire	25,251	-----	64.6	29.0	5.5	6.00	25.4	15.00	5.5
Rhode Island	63,789	-----	31.3	40.2	28.5	6.00	.7	16.00	24.2
Vermont	5,743	.2	70.8	17.9	11.1	\$5.00	6.6	15.00	11.1
Region II:									
New York	1,034,899	-----	30.0	33.2	36.8	7.00	14.4	15.00	36.8
Region III:									
Delaware	10,072	-----	49.1	29.8	21.1	5.00	12.3	15.00	21.1
New Jersey	318,046	-----	27.0	37.2	35.8	\$7.00	9.1	18.00	22.3
Pennsylvania	353,843	-----	42.6	31.0	26.4	7.50	25.2	15.00	26.4
Region IV:									
District of Columbia	30,967	.1	20.1	40.6	30.2	\$6.00	5.9	18.00	19.5
Maryland	71,193	-----	26.2	37.0	36.8	7.00	9.4	17.00	27.6
North Carolina	132,555	18.7	67.5	11.3	2.5	\$3.00	4.5	15.00	2.5
Virginia	58,925	10.4	56.6	24.3	8.7	3.00	4.1	15.00	8.7
West Virginia	36,949	(1)	45.7	35.5	18.8	\$6.00	44.1	15.00	18.8
Region V:									
Kentucky	61,924	15.1	62.5	19.3	3.1	\$4.00	4.7	\$15.00	3.1
Michigan	281,149	-----	21.3	29.9	48.8	(1)	6.7	16.00	42.9
Ohio	216,085	3.0	38.7	32.9	25.4	\$5.00	.3	\$16.00	8.9
Region VI:									
Illinois	389,830	-----	13.2	33.2	53.6	7.00	3.8	16.00	46.9
Indiana	136,260	.5	21.7	36.7	41.1	3.00	(1)	\$16.00	32.7
Wisconsin	64,551	-----	39.8	32.2	28.0	6.00	9.4	\$15.00	27.6
Region VII:									
Alabama	89,879	16.5	56.5	17.8	9.2	\$2.00	2.8	15.00	9.2
Florida	127,843	.5	46.5	30.6	22.4	\$5.00	45.5	15.00	22.4
Georgia	104,565	10.4	65.0	14.8	9.8	\$4.00	10.2	18.00	4.6
Mississippi	46,674	12.4	55.2	16.6	15.8	\$3.00	5.5	15.00	15.8
South Carolina	50,696	14.9	63.9	11.5	9.7	\$4.00	14.0	15.00	9.7
Tennessee	120,340	.8	68.2	17.7	13.3	\$5.00	8.7	15.00	13.3
Region VIII:									
Iowa	20,746	1.1	54.3	26.6	18.0	None	-----	15.00	18.0
Minnesota	88,234	-----	28.8	35.8	35.4	\$7.00	5.7	\$16.00	3.6
Nebraska	19,908	-----	53.7	30.0	16.3	5.00	9.7	15.00	16.3
North Dakota	4,362	-----	50.9	27.2	21.9	5.00	7.7	15.00	21.9
South Dakota	5,743	.3	74.8	18.3	6.8	\$7.00	52.7	15.00	6.8
Region IX:									
Arkansas	40,382	23.1	56.5	12.9	7.5	3.00	12.1	15.00	7.5
Kansas	44,675	-----	43.6	30.9	25.5	5.00	11.2	15.00	25.5
Missouri	128,724	4.9	42.7	27.4	25.0	\$3.00	41.5	18.00	15.2
Oklahoma	47,073	.4	36.2	27.5	35.9	\$6.00	10.7	16.00	27.8
Region X:									
Louisiana	163,455	6.2	50.8	16.5	26.5	3.00	2.7	18.00	20.2
New Mexico	12,501	10.4	45.6	23.8	20.2	3.00	3.2	15.00	20.2
Texas	116,527	-----	65.6	18.6	15.8	\$5.00	19.0	\$15.00	15.8
Region XI:									
Arizona	17,706	-----	30.7	27.3	42.0	5.00	2.9	15.00	42.0
Colorado	24,799	-----	48.1	30.0	21.9	5.00	5.4	15.00	21.9
Idaho	10,933	-----	28.2	48.1	23.7	5.00	2.3	18.00	4.2
Montana	24,292	-----	40.0	31.3	28.7	5.00	7.9	15.00	28.7
Utah	31,630	-----	26.6	35.3	38.1	5.00	2.9	20.00	17.9
Wyoming	4,882	-----	20.7	28.0	51.3	5.00	2.3	18.00	36.1
Region XII:									
California	595,441	-----	43.8	56.2	10.00	15.1	18.00	-----	39.5
Nevada	7,492	-----	9.6	28.0	62.4	5.00	1.1	15.00	62.4
Oregon	24,291	-----	.2	28.6	71.2	\$10.00	6.4	15.00	71.2
Washington	55,396	-----	13.2	26.5	60.3	7.00	4.2	15.00	60.3
Territories:									
Alaska	2,538	-----	8.4	13.4	78.2	5.00	1.7	16.00	75.2
Hawaii	3,930	-----	74.0	10.9	15.1	5.00	41.9	20.00	8.1

<sup>1</sup> Excludes final payments for less than benefit rate.

<sup>2</sup> Recent amendments to State law have changed minimum and/or maximum weekly benefit payable. During transition period, payments are made under both provisions of law. Amount shown is minimum and/or maximum as provided in amended law, and percentage shown relates to payments at that minimum and/or maximum only.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Represents percentage of payments within the dollar interval including the minimum.

<sup>5</sup> For each benefit period of 14 consecutive days, Kentucky pays minimum of \$8 and maximum of \$30, and Texas pays minimum of \$10 and maximum of \$30.

<sup>6</sup> State law provides for 2 minimums, \$6 and \$7. Percentage is based on weeks compensated at \$7 minimum, since 98 percent of minimum payments were made at that amount.

<sup>7</sup> Under provisions of law, it is possible for some payments to exceed maximum.

Central, Southeast, and Gulf areas. In 19 States the number of checks in the \$5-9.99 interval comprised more than half of all benefit payments for total unemployment. As a result of rising wage levels, 35 States reported declines from the preceding quarter in the proportion of checks issued for these amounts. While increases were reported by 15 States, they were significant only in Michigan and Wisconsin.

In comparison with the last quarter of 1940, 43 States showed increases in the proportion of payments at \$10 or more. While 8 States<sup>7</sup> reported relative increases of more than 50 percent, 6 of these continued to issue less than one-third of their checks in such amounts. Among the States reporting increases, Oregon changed its minimum from \$7 to \$10; New Jersey modified its eligibility requirement so that low-paid workers found it more difficult to qualify for benefits; and Maryland, Minnesota, and Utah changed the fractions used in computing the weekly benefit rate, making it possible for workers to draw benefits at higher weekly amounts.

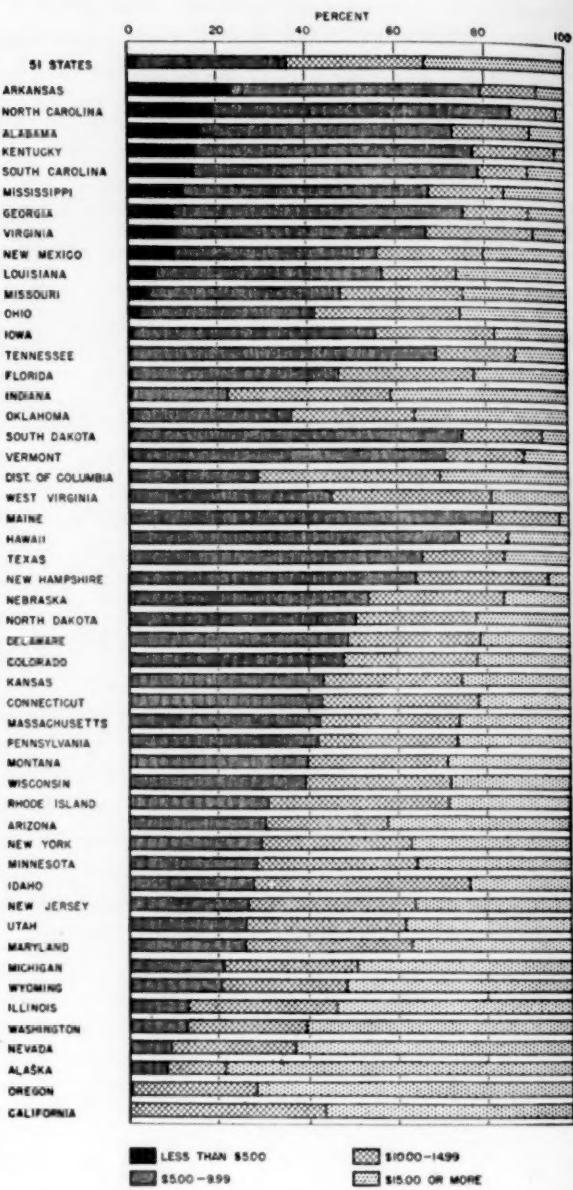
Substantial increases over the fourth quarter of 1940 in the proportion of weeks compensated in amounts ranging from \$5 to \$9.99 were reported by Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota; marked declines occurred in Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, and Utah. In both groups of States, however, the trend was toward a higher level of benefit payments. The minimum weekly benefit amount was increased from \$3 to \$5 in Maine, and from \$3 to \$7 in South Dakota. In North Carolina the liberalization of annual earnings requirements made it possible for many workers previously eligible for weekly benefit amounts of less than \$5 to qualify for payments of between \$5 and \$7.

In the last quarter of 1941, only 2 percent of all weeks compensated were for amounts of less than \$5, the lowest proportion on record. In 9<sup>8</sup> of the 22 States making payments in such amounts, the proportion amounted to less than 1 percent. Benefit payments of less than \$5 constituted 23 percent of all weeks of total unemployment compensated in Arkansas, and more than 15 percent in Alabama, Kentucky, and North Carolina. Of

<sup>7</sup> Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

<sup>8</sup> Eight of these States now have a minimum of \$5 or more. Payments of less than \$5 were made to a few claimants whose benefit determinations had been made prior to the effective date of the new minimums.

Chart 7.—*Distribution of weeks compensated for total unemployment, by amount of benefit check, by State, October-December 1941*



the 22 States, all but the District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, and Virginia reported declines from October-December 1940 in the proportion of such payments.

Except in a few States, relatively few benefit payments were issued at the minimum rate. Of the 12 States with minimums of less than \$5, only Arkansas, Georgia, and South Carolina issued more

than 10 percent of their checks at the minimum rate. Nine of the 28 jurisdictions with a minimum of \$5 or \$6 compensated more than 10 percent of all weeks of total unemployment at these amounts. In 6 of the 10 States providing minimum weekly benefit amounts of \$7 or more, such payments

comprised less than 10 percent of the total. In contrast, South Dakota<sup>1</sup> compensated 53 percent at the \$7 minimum and Pennsylvania, 25 percent at the \$7.50 minimum.

<sup>1</sup> Low wage levels together with lenient eligibility requirements account for the concentration of benefit payments at the minimum rate in this State.

## Railroad Unemployment Insurance\*

The decline in registered unemployment which began in January continued in February. In the 4 weeks ended February 27, the regional offices of the Railroad Retirement Board received 70,642 unemployment insurance claims, an average of 17,661 a week, some 1,500 below the January average (table 1). The decline in applications for certificate of benefit rights, submitted by workers who have become unemployed for the first time since the current benefit year began in July 1941, was much sharper than the decline in claims. Applications received in the 4 February weeks totaled 4,616; the weekly average was 1,154, about 1,800 lower than in January. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission, employment on class I railroads in February was virtually the same as in the preceding month; the relatively small decrease in maintenance of way and structures was offset by increases in other departments, mainly in the train-and-engine service.

On 4,698 of the 4,887 applications adjudicated

\* Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

in February, certificates of benefit rights were issued; the remainder were denied because wages for 1940, the base year, were less than \$150. By February 27 the number of applicants held qualified for benefits on the basis of 1940 compensation was 81,213.

In February, processing was completed on 74,515 claims; of this total, 2,732 were adjudicated a second time, mainly because they were originally held invalid through failure to submit the required application for employment. Benefits were certified on 65,625 claims, or 88 percent of the total processed—a higher proportion than in any preceding month of the current benefit year. On 565 claims with exactly 7 days of unemployment, waiting-period credit only was allowed.

Benefits certified in the 4 February weeks amounted to \$1.3 million, of which all but \$2,500 applied to claims for the current benefit year. The remainder was certified on 102 claims for the first benefit year under the amended act and on 14 claims under the provisions of the original act. Certifications for the current benefit year were made on 59,326 claims for subsequent registration

Table 1.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Applications for certificate of benefit rights and claims received, and benefit payments certified, by specified period, 1941-42 and 1940-41

Period	1941-42				1940-41			
	Applications	Claims	Benefit payments		Applications	Claims	Benefit payments	
			Number	Amount			Number	Amount
July-February	1 83,364	376,930	1 323,214	1 \$6,425,325	1 163,658	958,087	1 732,683	1 \$12,682,960
February	4,616	70,642	65,625	1,328,804	5,854	133,300	125,791	2,457,134
1st week	1,561	17,828	16,360	332,578	1,983	32,001	33,565	645,687
2d week	1,210	17,751	16,370	328,822	1,501	36,281	33,483	655,762
3d week	1,079	17,945	17,222	350,260	1,283	32,009	29,702	579,806
4th week	766	17,118	15,673	317,145	1,067	33,009	29,041	575,789
Weekly averages:								
July	3,838	6,464	4,683	83,843	8,788	22,950	11,092	150,643
August	1,315	7,499	6,175	129,947	4,138	24,240	15,240	222,651
September	986	7,220	6,413	140,457	2,809	22,721	16,584	247,928
October	1,194	7,378	6,391	138,776	2,813	19,596	14,190	210,388
November	2,659	8,760	7,280	152,363	7,622	23,298	11,483	173,494
December	4,504	13,267	11,180	204,195	6,157	34,401	30,037	556,150
January	2,956	19,206	17,147	325,842	2,885	39,753	39,362	754,649
February	1,154	17,661	16,406	332,201	1,464	33,325	31,448	614,284

<sup>1</sup> Includes some applications received in June for benefit year beginning in July.

\* Net figures, corrected for underpayments and recovery of overpayments.

periods and on 6,183 initial claims on which waiting-period credit was also allowed (table 2). Initial certifications, which had declined in January to 23 percent of the total, dropped to 9 percent in February, in line with the sharp decrease in applications.

The average benefit for initial certifications, with a possible maximum of 7 compensable days, was \$14.56, 50 cents higher than in January. The benefit for subsequent claims, with a possible maximum of 10 compensable days, averaged \$20.84, also slightly higher than in the preceding month. The rise in both averages resulted mainly from a moderate increase in the number of days of unemployment registered on the claim.

The reduction in initial certifications meant also that the number of benefit accounts established—6,262—in the 4 February weeks was much lower than in January. In these 4 weeks, 885 accounts were terminated by a final certification for beneficiaries who exhausted benefit rights for the year. On February 27, 61,823 accounts were still open; the cumulative number closed by exhaustion of rights in the current year was 5,043.

### Employment Service

Employment service operations also contracted in the 4 February weeks. Notifications were received of 4,252 openings, of which nearly 3,100 were with railroad employers. At the same time 1,672 previously reported openings were canceled because qualified personnel could not be located. More than 4,100 workers were referred to available vacancies and 1,730 were placed, an average of some 430 per week as compared with 620 in January. The total includes 225 placements in jobs expected to last less than a month and 216 placements made through cooperation with the United States Employment Service and the Division of Reemployment and Training of the Work Projects Administration. Many of the jobs filled were in occupations of relatively low skill; about 700 track laborers, more than 400 other laborers, and about 150 freight and express handlers were placed. In addition, some 180 placements were made in the train-and-engine occupations, mostly as switchmen and brakemen, 100 as mechanics or helpers in railroad and other shops, and 140 in clerical positions.

**Table 2.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Number of benefit certifications, average benefit, and average number of compensable days in benefit year 1941-42, by specified period, July 1941-February 1942<sup>1</sup>**

Type of certification and period	All certifications				Certifications with 14 days of unemployment		Certifications with 8-13 days of unemployment			Certifications with 5-7 days of unemployment		
	Number	Average benefit payment	Average daily benefit	Average number of compensable days	Percent of all certifications	Average daily benefit	Percent of all certifications	Average daily benefit	Average number of compensable days	Percent of all certifications	Average daily benefit	Average number of compensable days
<b>Certifications for first registration period:<sup>2</sup></b>												
July 19-Aug. 1, 1941	8,989	\$15.94	\$2.64	6.03	68.7	\$2.64	31.3	\$2.65	3.90	-----	-----	-----
Aug. 2-29	5,877	14.24	2.55	5.57	60.4	2.56	39.6	2.53	3.42	-----	-----	-----
Aug. 30-Sept. 26	3,465	14.45	2.58	5.60	58.3	2.57	41.7	2.61	3.64	-----	-----	-----
Sept. 27-Oct. 31	4,149	14.48	2.54	5.69	61.9	2.56	38.1	2.51	3.55	-----	-----	-----
Nov. 1-28	5,042	13.90	2.35	5.92	67.4	2.34	32.6	2.36	3.70	-----	-----	-----
Nov. 29, 1941-Jan. 2, 1942	16,488	14.39	2.35	6.13	72.5	2.34	27.5	2.40	3.84	-----	-----	-----
Jan. 3-30	15,512	14.06	2.57	5.47	61.3	2.51	38.7	2.79	3.05	-----	-----	-----
Jan. 31-Feb. 27	6,183	14.56	2.51	5.80	63.1	2.48	36.9	2.62	3.74	-----	-----	-----
<b>Certifications for subsequent registration periods:<sup>2</sup></b>												
July 19-Aug. 1, 1941	1,421	22.55	2.44	9.26	80.7	2.45	15.4	2.32	7.10	3.9	\$2.32	2.22
Aug. 2-29	18,156	23.36	2.66	8.79	71.8	2.69	22.0	2.53	6.79	6.2	2.50	1.99
Aug. 30-Sept. 26	21,671	22.91	2.64	8.66	69.6	2.68	22.9	2.52	6.69	7.5	2.49	2.04
Sept. 27-Oct. 31	27,617	22.82	2.64	8.63	67.6	2.68	25.2	2.53	6.81	7.2	2.55	2.01
Nov. 1-28	23,941	22.44	2.60	8.63	68.3	2.62	24.5	2.52	6.73	7.2	2.55	2.14
Nov. 29, 1941-Jan. 2, 1942	39,335	19.89	2.42	8.26	62.5	2.38	26.3	2.46	6.65	11.2	2.69	2.35
Jan. 3-30	52,982	20.45	2.35	8.70	69.7	2.34	23.5	2.39	6.74	6.8	2.54	2.11
Jan. 31-Feb. 27	59,325	20.84	2.36	8.84	71.6	2.35	22.5	2.40	6.89	5.9	2.49	2.09

<sup>1</sup> Data based on 33.3-percent sample, except number of certifications and average benefit per certification.

<sup>2</sup> Benefits are payable for each day of unemployment in excess of 7 for first registration period and in excess of 4 for subsequent registration periods.

# OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE · ANALYSIS DIVISION

## Operations Under the Social Security Act

### Monthly Benefits in Force, February 1942

At the end of February the number of monthly benefits in force had increased to 523,000 (table 1) and exceeded by 19,700 the number at the end of January. Although primary benefits represented 42 percent of this increase, they continued to decline in relation to the total number of benefits in force.

Benefits in suspension status increased in number but as a proportion of all benefits in force, they remained nearly constant. The proportion of primary benefits in suspension status continued to decline slightly despite an increase in actual number. Frozen benefits, which since October have not changed appreciably in number, have declined almost steadily as a percentage of all benefits in force.

**Table 1.—Number and amount of monthly benefits in force<sup>1</sup> in each payment status<sup>2</sup> and actions effected during the month, by type of benefit, February 1942**

[Current month's data corrected to Mar. 9, 1942]

Status of benefit and action	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In force as of Jan. 31, 1942	502,987	\$9,140,174	239,640	\$5,443,084	66,415	\$803,440	128,536	\$1,562,572	16,249	\$328,802	50,070	\$975,345	2,077	\$26,931
Current-payment status	452,819	8,162,445	208,460	4,735,686	59,630	722,187	122,509	1,494,939	16,057	324,363	44,007	858,473	2,066	26,797
Deferred-payment status	4,352	85,364	3,135	68,743	640	7,613	280	3,044	105	2,477	183	3,376	9	111
Conditional-payment status	45,816	892,365	28,045	638,655	6,145	73,640	5,657	64,580	87	1,962	5,880	113,496	2	23
Suspensions <sup>3</sup>	32,305	599,588	19,632	422,062	4,041	45,804	4,507	50,770	54	1,201	4,069	79,728	2	23
Frozen benefits <sup>4</sup>	13,511	229,777	8,413	216,593	2,104	27,836	1,150	13,819	23	761	1,811	33,708	0	0
Actions during February 1942:														
Benefits awarded	23,461	420,022	9,579	219,800	3,123	38,046	6,684	82,320	1,191	23,917	2,787	54,659	97	1,280
Entitlements terminated <sup>5</sup>	3,730	66,134	1,356	31,903	620	7,578	1,074	12,407	67	1,300	598	11,739	15	207
Net adjustments <sup>6</sup>	12	3,165	0	1,526	1	318	7	734	1	118	3	469	0	0
In force as of Feb. 28, 1942	522,730	9,497,227	247,863	5,632,507	68,919	\$84,226	134,153	1,632,219	17,374	351,537	52,262	1,018,734	2,159	28,004
Current-payment status	471,623	8,501,200	216,504	4,919,717	62,019	751,340	127,949	1,561,036	17,165	346,699	45,838	894,548	2,145	27,860
Deferred-payment status	4,141	80,660	2,994	65,065	605	7,105	264	2,918	115	2,728	155	2,738	8	106
Conditional-payment status	46,966	915,367	28,365	647,725	6,295	75,781	5,940	68,265	94	2,110	6,269	121,448	3	38
Suspensions <sup>3</sup>	33,376	621,525	20,018	432,606	4,186	47,814	4,751	54,073	56	1,233	4,362	85,761	3	38
Frozen benefits <sup>4</sup>	13,590	293,842	8,347	215,119	2,109	27,967	1,189	14,192	38	877	1,907	35,687	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Represents total benefits awarded after adjustment for subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits (see footnote 6) and terminations (see footnote 5), cumulative from January 1940, when monthly benefits were first payable.

<sup>2</sup> Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction from current month's benefit or only to deduction of fixed amount which is less than current month's benefit; benefit in deferred-payment status is subject to deduction of fixed amount which equals or exceeds current month's benefit; benefit in conditional-payment status is subject to deduction of entire benefit for current and each subsequent month for indefinite period.

<sup>3</sup> Represents benefits which have previously been in current or deferred-payment status.

<sup>4</sup> Represents benefits which have never been in current or deferred-payment status.

<sup>5</sup> Terminations may be for following reasons: primary benefit—beneficiary's death; wife's benefit—beneficiary's death, death of husband, divorce,

**Table 2.—Average amount of monthly benefits in force, by type of benefit and payment status, February 28, 1942<sup>1</sup>**

[Corrected to Mar. 9, 1942]

Type of benefit	Payment status				
	Total in force	Conditional		Suspensions	Frozen benefits
		Current	Deferred		
Primary	\$22.72	\$22.72	\$21.73	\$21.61	\$25.77
Wife's	12.10	12.11	11.74	11.42	13.26
Child's	12.17	12.20	11.05	11.38	11.94
Widow's	20.23	20.20	23.72	22.02	23.08
Widow's current	19.49	19.52	17.66	19.66	18.71
Parent's	12.97	12.97	13.25	12.67	0

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes to table 1.

### Payments Certified

In the last 3 months of 1941, amounts certified for payment under title II of the Social Security Act continued to increase (chart 1). Monthly

benefits accounted for nearly all of the growth and in December amounted to \$8.3 million, or an increase of about \$3.8 million over December 1940. The proportion of primary benefits to the total amount of monthly benefits certified declined slightly each month. By December 1941, it was 57 percent as compared with 60 percent 12 months earlier. During the same period, the amount of survivor's benefits increased proportionately but supplementary benefits showed very little change.

Lump-sum certifications under the 1939 amendments fluctuated slightly from month to month during 1941. Certifications under the 1935 act, which for some time have constituted a negligible part of total certifications under the program, continued to decrease.

A comparison of chart 1 and a similar chart presenting certification data for the period January 1940–September 1941 (November Bulletin, p. 65) shows appreciable changes in the distribution between the amount of supplementary bene-

**Table 3.—Monthly benefits and lump-sum death payments certified, by type of payment, February 1942, and cumulative January–February 1942**

Type of payment	February			Total amount certified January–February 1942	
	Number of beneficiaries <sup>1</sup>	Amount certified	Percentage distribution		
			Bene-ficiaries		
Monthly benefits <sup>2</sup>	478,140	\$9,070,994	100.0	117,709,204	
Primary	220,085	5,169,020	46.0	57.0	
Supplementary	72,866	905,174	15.3	10.0	
Wife's	63,019	795,678	13.2	8.8	
Child's	9,847	109,496	2.1	1.2	
Survivor's	185,189	2,996,800	38.7	33.0	
Widow's	16,955	374,263	3.5	4.1	
Widow's current	46,572	1,002,487	9.7	11.1	
Child's	119,508	1,588,739	25.0	17.5	
Parent's	2,154	31,311	.5	.3	
Lump-sum death payments <sup>3</sup>	4,9308	1,291,375	—	2,558,184	
Under 1939 amendments <sup>4</sup>	9,099	1,282,424	—	2,537,866	
Under 1935 act <sup>5</sup>	209	8,951	—	20,318	

<sup>1</sup> Differs from number in current-payment status, which takes account of changes in status effective after certification.

<sup>2</sup> Distribution by type of benefit estimated. Estimates revised February 1942.

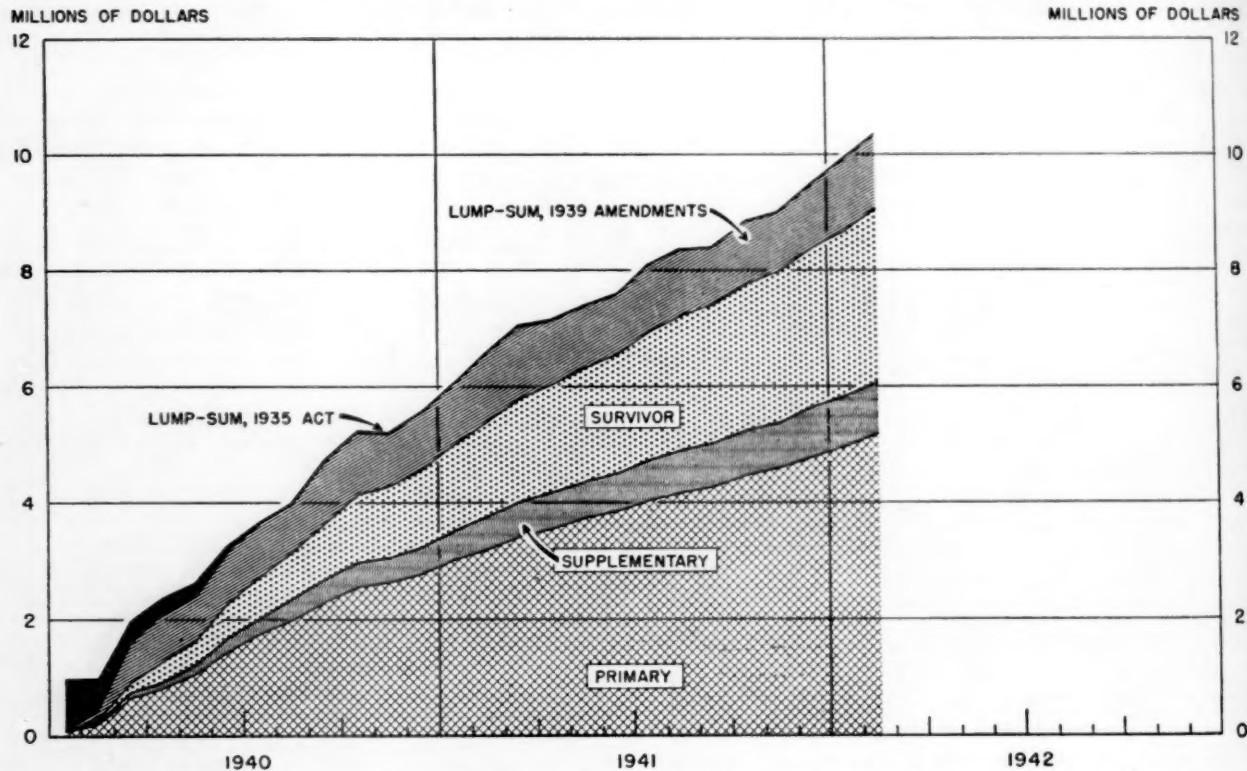
<sup>3</sup> Includes retroactive payments.

<sup>4</sup> Represents number of deceased workers on whose wages payments were based.

<sup>5</sup> Payable with respect to workers who died after Dec. 31, 1939, in cases in which no survivor could be entitled to monthly benefits for month in which worker died.

<sup>6</sup> Payable with respect to workers who died prior to Jan. 1, 1940.

**Chart 1.—Amount of monthly benefits and lump-sum payments certified, January 1940–February 1942<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Prior to January 1940 the only certifications made were for lump-sum payments under the 1935 act. The primary, supplementary, and survivors' benefits, begun in 1940, are monthly payments. See table 3 for the type of benefit included in each category.

fits and the amount of survivor's benefits. These changes are due to a revision in the basis for estimating the distribution of child's benefits. The revised basis for estimating was applied to the number as well as the amount of child's benefits certified for payment in each month, beginning with March 1940.

In February 1942, monthly benefits amounting to \$9.1 million were certified for payment to 478,000 beneficiaries, an increase of \$433,000 over the amount certified during the previous month. Lump-sum certifications under the 1939 act totaled \$1.3 million; those certified under the 1935 act amounted to only \$8,900.

**Table 4.—Number and amount of monthly benefits in force,<sup>1</sup> by type of benefit and State of residence<sup>2</sup> of beneficiary, December 31, 1941**

[Corrected to Feb. 3, 1942]

Social Security Board re-gion and State	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's cur-rent		Parent's	
	Num-ber	Amount	Num-ber	Amount	Num-ber	Amount	Num-ber	Amount	Num-ber	Amount	Num-ber	Amount	Num-ber	Amount
Total	483,579	\$8,785,838	231,310	\$5,247,742	63,873	\$771,989	123,164	\$1,496,965	15,162	\$307,029	48,076	\$936,270	1,004	\$25,843
Region I:														
Connecticut	8,852	169,818	4,072	97,255	1,318	16,728	2,076	27,347	465	9,782	882	18,141	39	565
Maine	4,142	71,078	2,237	46,378	633	7,219	804	8,925	142	2,752	315	5,681	11	123
Massachusetts	24,107	465,417	12,546	294,458	3,860	48,882	4,705	61,212	955	19,763	1,965	40,055	76	1,047
New Hampshire	3,087	53,835	1,761	37,270	541	5,919	518	5,730	91	1,784	169	3,045	7	87
Rhode Island	4,151	77,529	2,199	50,118	733	8,772	723	9,017	200	3,980	275	5,397	18	245
Vermont	1,804	31,775	952	20,624	277	3,260	373	4,178	58	1,188	141	2,487	3	38
Region II:														
New York	64,689	1,260,194	33,951	795,453	9,669	119,051	12,545	160,074	2,348	48,181	5,945	125,214	231	3,221
Region III:														
Delaware	1,254	23,376	676	15,106	190	2,212	241	3,121	54	1,042	89	1,853	4	42
New Jersey	20,807	414,665	10,323	232,649	3,135	40,541	4,387	59,339	809	18,940	1,980	42,015	83	1,181
Pennsylvania	50,554	932,199	23,474	544,134	6,975	85,066	12,901	162,048	1,752	35,151	5,238	102,953	214	2,847
Region IV:														
District of Columbia	2,024	37,733	919	21,428	207	2,614	585	7,269	80	1,672	231	4,729	2	21
Maryland	6,804	119,569	3,135	67,965	811	9,603	1,858	22,678	287	5,604	678	13,266	35	453
North Carolina	8,664	120,003	3,106	58,662	719	7,051	3,608	35,004	147	2,573	1,036	16,153	48	560
Virginia	7,596	114,810	2,857	57,948	664	7,162	2,925	30,471	178	3,310	930	15,398	42	521
West Virginia	8,129	132,010	2,967	62,939	754	8,755	3,329	38,869	137	2,642	1,008	18,394	34	411
Region V:														
Kentucky	8,058	123,499	3,158	64,301	810	8,869	2,970	31,313	186	3,539	804	15,021	40	456
Michigan	19,591	359,718	8,073	186,966	2,450	30,097	6,076	80,767	620	12,976	2,304	47,974	68	938
Ohio	31,026	587,350	14,942	351,003	4,549	56,684	7,353	94,963	1,147	23,623	2,916	59,459	119	1,588
Region VI:														
Illinois	33,563	649,559	16,623	303,926	4,644	58,202	7,735	103,162	1,068	21,921	3,351	70,360	142	1,988
Indiana	13,374	240,516	6,419	143,555	1,943	22,589	3,302	41,351	382	7,406	1,279	25,016	49	599
Wisconsin	10,860	205,747	5,302	124,500	1,723	21,411	2,407	30,909	378	7,929	1,016	20,484	34	424
Region VII:														
Alabama	7,164	104,695	2,819	54,989	625	6,457	2,631	26,061	104	1,719	939	14,939	46	530
Florida	7,355	130,379	3,643	83,434	951	11,975	1,937	20,444	143	2,794	662	11,491	19	241
Georgia	6,968	100,068	2,579	50,081	556	5,721	2,824	27,629	132	2,624	829	13,495	48	518
Mississippi	2,966	41,234	1,213	22,554	236	2,314	1,067	9,653	44	830	381	5,838	25	245
South Carolina	4,607	61,727	1,462	28,046	332	3,384	2,080	19,323	70	1,194	632	9,450	31	330
Tennessee	7,199	107,878	2,942	57,914	643	6,742	2,597	26,326	139	2,623	836	13,835	42	438
Region VIII:														
Iowa	6,588	113,491	3,430	71,925	1,058	11,826	1,377	16,294	170	3,197	531	9,970	22	279
Minnesota	7,464	144,704	3,888	92,049	1,105	13,874	1,583	20,381	214	4,545	652	13,562	22	293
Nebraska	2,621	46,057	1,376	29,375	387	4,319	574	6,812	63	1,291	208	4,094	13	166
North Dakota	634	10,756	295	6,325	67	729	179	2,017	11	229	80	1,432	2	24
South Dakota	846	14,884	410	8,985	110	1,393	226	2,673	20	380	79	1,442	1	11
Region IX:														
Arkansas	3,178	45,280	1,355	25,061	309	3,035	1,056	9,964	56	1,069	392	6,036	10	115
Kansas	4,184	71,401	2,130	44,604	584	6,356	946	10,838	133	2,529	367	6,792	24	282
Missouri	11,644	210,903	6,065	133,740	1,660	19,598	2,502	30,266	384	7,698	978	18,902	55	609
Oklahoma	3,969	66,239	1,646	35,113	351	3,979	1,339	15,569	70	1,349	545	10,118	8	111
Region X:														
Louisiana	5,314	82,722	2,194	43,468	451	4,695	1,802	19,506	135	2,613	695	11,901	37	449
New Mexico	834	12,442	303	6,078	52	630	351	3,571	11	237	114	1,886	3	40
Texas	13,486	214,428	5,489	111,871	1,199	12,877	4,711	52,024	239	4,550	1,789	32,443	50	663
Region XI:														
Arizona	1,352	22,947	530	11,857	117	1,478	518	6,140	19	371	163	3,034	5	67
Colorado	3,583	65,944	1,869	42,283	462	5,600	829	9,930	80	1,644	331	6,343	12	144
Idaho	1,211	21,015	562	12,233	117	1,363	358	4,272	25	462	140	2,568	9	117
Montana	1,484	27,447	698	15,907	156	1,987	409	5,105	59	1,224	159	3,180	3	44
Utah	1,707	29,916	651	14,930	183	2,266	604	7,470	34	738	230	4,450	5	62
Wyoming	595	10,415	278	6,036	42	473	188	2,240	14	266	73	1,400	0	0
Region XII:														
California	28,969	560,252	16,053	375,607	8,719	46,592	5,810	76,719	840	17,519	2,421	51,075	126	1,740
Nevada	342	6,357	149	3,479	16	216	127	1,675	4	74	42	860	4	53
Oregon	4,396	81,183	2,423	53,974	611	7,241	859	10,345	134	2,603	347	6,718	22	302
Washington	7,878	151,379	4,439	102,493	1,066	13,009	1,492	18,553	224	4,532	630	12,426	27	366
Territories:														
Alaska	122	2,315	65	1,531	7	87	40	529	1	25	6	123	3	20
Hawaii	1,582	24,500	713	14,137	73	787	637	6,802	11	233	146	2,517	2	24
Foreign	211	3,390	49	1,135	23	299	90	1,087	5	109	34	645	10	115

<sup>1</sup> See table 1, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Beneficiary's State of residence recorded as of Dec. 31, 1941.

## State Distribution of Monthly Benefits in Force, December 31, 1941

Of the 484,000 monthly benefits in force at the end of 1941 (table 4), 231,000 or 48 percent were primary benefits. Wife's benefits comprised 13 percent of the total and child's benefits, 26 percent. There were, however, wide variations among the States in the distribution of each type of benefit.

Primary benefits represented more than 55 percent of the State total in California, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Washington and less than 37 percent in New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia. The proportion of wife's benefits in the State totals ranged from 4.6 percent in Hawaii to 18 percent in New Hampshire and Rhode Island. For child's benefits the

**Table 5.—Number and amount of monthly benefits in force in current-payment status,<sup>1</sup> by type of benefit and State of residence<sup>2</sup> of beneficiary, December 31, 1941**

[Corrected to Feb. 9, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	433,722	\$7,815,332	199,966	\$4,539,336	57,060	\$690,782	117,410	\$1,431,504	14,963	\$302,481	42,339	\$825,502	1,984	\$25,722
Region I:														
Connecticut	7,715	147,874	3,468	83,271	1,147	14,651	1,898	25,251	459	9,623	704	14,513	39	56
Maine	3,573	61,220	1,853	38,696	558	6,417	741	8,348	138	2,665	272	4,971	11	12
Massachusetts	21,325	410,662	10,828	254,586	3,410	43,433	4,382	57,420	943	19,541	1,687	34,645	75	1,67
New Hampshire	2,626	45,227	1,470	30,889	465	5,014	470	5,220	89	1,739	125	2,278	7	8
Rhode Island	3,605	67,424	1,880	43,050	633	7,588	646	8,117	194	3,838	234	4,586	18	26
Vermont	1,496	25,906	744	15,984	214	2,520	347	3,876	57	1,168	131	2,320	3	38
Region II:														
New York	57,794	1,123,665	29,530	695,298	8,615	106,483	11,913	161,303	2,312	47,375	5,186	110,014	229	3,112
Region III:														
Delaware	1,113	20,713	585	13,147	171	1,997	225	2,952	53	1,021	75	1,554	4	42
New Jersey	18,711	373,023	9,101	224,035	2,837	36,892	4,113	55,999	884	18,595	1,693	36,321	83	1,181
Pennsylvania	46,244	848,836	20,844	484,578	6,375	78,044	12,350	155,636	1,736	34,745	4,727	93,009	212	2,834
Region IV:														
District of Columbia	1,827	33,614	786	18,309	186	2,350	566	7,024	79	1,662	208	4,248	2	31
Maryland	6,158	107,895	2,778	60,453	738	8,765	1,732	21,189	284	5,532	591	11,503	35	43
North Carolina	7,884	107,113	2,685	50,095	653	6,374	3,456	33,563	147	2,573	895	13,948	48	66
Virginia	6,851	102,755	2,425	49,378	584	6,403	2,769	28,930	174	3,238	857	14,285	42	52
West Virginia	7,561	121,424	2,543	55,501	688	7,988	3,198	37,388	135	2,604	963	17,532	34	411
Region V:														
Kentucky	7,406	112,088	2,750	55,955	749	8,195	2,852	30,140	183	3,477	832	13,865	40	48
Michigan	17,529	318,537	6,798	157,564	2,160	26,568	5,822	77,567	616	12,875	2,065	43,025	68	93
Ohio	27,870	521,716	12,955	303,283	4,085	50,778	7,061	91,339	1,130	23,190	2,521	51,550	118	1,576
Region VI:														
Illinois	29,558	569,475	14,184	337,300	4,042	50,836	7,284	97,642	1,057	21,711	2,849	59,908	142	1,988
Indiana	12,089	216,462	5,618	126,222	1,759	20,505	3,163	39,720	379	7,346	1,211	22,070	49	59
Wisconsin	9,815	183,995	4,626	108,370	1,556	19,264	2,337	30,122	373	7,816	899	17,999	34	434
Region VII:														
Alabama	6,593	95,232	2,467	48,059	585	6,059	2,528	25,146	104	1,719	864	13,729	45	53
Florida	6,686	118,349	3,209	74,377	873	11,110	1,864	19,782	140	2,712	581	10,127	19	241
Georgia	6,319	88,467	2,212	42,223	501	5,075	2,708	26,441	129	2,535	722	11,687	47	86
Mississippi	2,579	33,836	929	16,214	190	1,796	1,043	9,469	43	806	349	5,306	25	343
South Carolina	4,168	54,390	1,239	23,460	298	3,002	1,902	18,453	69	1,173	539	7,972	31	330
Tennessee	6,433	94,100	2,435	47,233	547	5,699	2,505	25,478	138	2,592	766	12,660	42	438
Region VIII:														
Iowa	5,854	99,947	2,917	61,125	951	10,664	1,317	15,689	169	3,181	478	8,999	22	27
Minnesota	6,819	131,131	3,435	81,181	1,020	12,816	1,530	19,811	211	4,462	601	12,568	22	263
Nebraska	2,330	40,463	1,160	24,722	341	3,789	558	6,651	63	1,291	196	3,854	12	156
North Dakota	554	9,262	239	5,134	56	606	175	1,972	11	229	71	1,297	2	31
South Dakota	764	13,181	345	7,540	101	1,277	223	2,644	19	356	75	1,353	1	11
Region IX:														
Arkansas	2,909	40,966	1,179	21,789	278	2,755	1,022	9,660	56	1,069	364	5,598	10	115
Kansas	3,852	65,167	1,915	40,056	544	5,908	916	10,516	129	2,445	324	5,960	24	233
Missouri	10,107	181,045	5,055	111,118	1,417	16,651	2,363	28,752	380	7,617	837	16,208	55	66
Oklahoma	3,629	60,020	1,440	30,531	317	3,604	1,291	15,054	70	1,349	503	9,371	8	111
Region X:														
Louisiana	4,735	72,573	1,822	36,068	395	4,115	1,720	18,626	133	2,570	628	10,745	37	46
New Mexico	782	11,424	270	5,332	50	608	343	3,495	11	237	105	1,712	3	40
Texas	12,295	192,925	4,765	96,792	1,084	11,592	4,539	50,225	234	4,446	1,615	29,217	58	653
Region XI:														
Arizona	1,262	21,140	474	10,550	111	1,408	507	6,018	19	371	146	2,726	5	67
Colorado	3,194	57,708	1,609	35,913	407	4,874	706	9,571	79	1,613	291	5,593	12	144
Idaho	1,096	18,728	487	10,487	102	1,186	344	4,097	25	462	129	2,379	9	117
Montana	1,357	24,939	618	14,167	149	1,907	392	4,906	57	1,177	138	2,738	3	44
Utah	1,581	27,217	567	12,885	171	2,110	592	7,319	34	738	212	4,103	5	62
Wyoming	546	9,462	243	5,271	38	430	181	2,158	14	266	70	1,337	0	0
Region XII:														
California	25,690	500,250	13,804	322,207	3,332	41,778	5,567	73,848	829	17,253	2,041	43,424	126	1,746
Nevada	310	5,600	128	2,994	15	205	121	1,594	4	74	38	779	4	53
Oregon	3,859	69,976	2,046	44,982	531	6,264	818	9,884	131	2,532	311	6,012	22	302
Washington	6,950	131,373	3,796	86,742	936	11,358	1,426	17,738	223	4,505	542	10,664	27	366
Territories:														
Alaska	113	2,125	58	1,369	7	87	38	501	1	25	6	123	3	20
Hawaii	1,393	21,308	594	11,706	67	721	580	6,221	11	233	139	2,403	2	34
Foreign	204	3,285	49	1,135	21	263	86	1,039	5	109	33	624	10	118

<sup>1</sup> See table 1, footnotes 1 and 2.

<sup>2</sup> Beneficiary's State of residence recorded as of Dec. 31, 1941

range was from 17 percent in New Hampshire and Rhode Island to 45 percent in South Carolina.

Of the 484,000 benefits in force on December 31, 434,000 were in current-payment status (table 5). For the United States, distribution of these benefits by type followed the same pattern as all benefits in force. Similarly, for the several States, variations in distribution by type of benefit corresponded with the distribution of all benefits in force.

The average primary benefit in current-payment status at the end of 1941 was \$22.70, only 10 cents more than the corresponding average at the end of 1940. For the individual States, the 1941 average varied from \$17.45 in Mississippi to \$24.62 in New Jersey. With only a few exceptions, State averages for primary benefits in current-payment status at the end of 1941 showed relatively little change from the averages at the end of 1940.

Nevada had the highest average for wife's benefits—\$13.67, and New Jersey the next highest—\$13.00. With the exception of Alaska, which had only one widow's benefit in force, the State with the highest average widow's benefit (\$21.71) was Utah; New Jersey was among the States with a high average benefit of this type. The highest averages for child's benefits (\$13.62) and widow's current benefits (\$21.45) were found in New Jersey. Mississippi had the lowest average wife's benefit (\$9.45), child's benefit (\$9.08), and parent's benefit (\$9.80). The average widow's benefit was lowest in Alabama (\$16.53), and the average widow's current benefit was lowest in South Carolina (\$14.79).

#### Applicants for Account Numbers, 1941

At the end of 1941 more than 60 million employee accounts had been established. Although the total includes some duplicate accounts, as well as accounts of workers who have died or retired, the data on account-number applications received by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance are significant indicators of the potential labor supply and of its geographic distribution. The revitalization of the labor market in 1940-41 occasioned by defense production was demonstrated by a marked increase in the number of applications in 1941 and by important differences in the characteristics of applicants. Although not all persons to whom account numbers were issued actually obtained covered employment, it is likely

Table 6.—*Applicants for account numbers and percentage distribution by sex and race, 1936-41*

Year	Number	Percentage distribution			
		Male	Female	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro
Total.....	160,971,769	61.0	39.0	88.1	11.9
1936-37.....	37,225,341	72.6	27.4	92.4	7.6
1938.....	6,319,075	63.6	36.4	85.9	14.1
1939.....	5,568,060	59.2	40.8	87.5	12.5
1940.....	5,181,709	58.9	41.1	87.9	12.1
1941.....	2,677,584	55.4	44.6	88.2	11.8

<sup>1</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 503,986 voids, for which no accounts have been established, and a net total of 1,036,455 cancellations.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes 317 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

that in 1941 practically all were available for employment. Under administrative restrictions imposed by the Bureau during 1941, greater care was exercised in the issuance of account numbers. The proportion of multiple accounts was reduced, and applicants who had no real need for cards were discouraged from filing.

Nearly 6.7 million applications for account numbers were received and established by the Accounting Operations Division during 1941. This number represents the largest volume of receipts during any one year since 1937, the year of initial registration (table 6). It had been expected that, under normal conditions, the number of applications in 1941 would be considerably less than the number actually received. It may be inferred, therefore, that the employment opportunities created by the defense program, particularly in industries covered by old-age and survivors insurance, attracted to the labor market many persons who might otherwise have remained at their housework, in various noncovered industries, or at school.

*Increase in number of women applicants.*—Nearly 3 million account-number applications were filed by women in 1941 (table 7). Not only was this the largest absolute number of women applicants in any year since 1937, it was also the largest in proportion to all applications filed each year. Whereas in 1941 nearly 45 percent of all applicants were women, in 1940 the percentage was about 41 and in previous years it was considerably lower (table 6). During the fourth quarter of 1941 women comprised 52 percent of the total. This is the first quarter on record in which women applicants outnumbered men. It is apparent that more and more women may be expected to fill the new jobs in war industries as well as to replace

**Table 7.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex, race, and age group, 1941<sup>1</sup>**

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro
Total.....	6,677,584	5,890,916	786,668	3,701,467	3,192,488	508,979	2,976,117	2,698,428	277,689
Under 15.....	105,671	91,635	14,036	91,652	78,475	13,177	14,019	13,160	59
15-19.....	3,068,570	2,807,576	260,994	1,794,206	1,598,969	195,237	1,274,364	1,208,607	65,757
20-24.....	932,180	772,749	159,431	473,287	379,212	94,075	458,893	393,537	65,336
25-29.....	505,748	414,132	91,616	221,354	175,031	46,323	284,394	239,101	45,263
30-34.....	454,981	387,155	67,826	201,995	166,718	35,277	232,986	220,437	32,549
35-39.....	420,297	359,721	60,576	192,355	157,949	34,406	227,942	201,772	26,170
40-44.....	339,399	295,494	43,905	168,991	142,784	26,207	170,408	152,710	17,698
45-49.....	287,142	253,659	33,483	161,393	139,097	22,296	125,749	114,562	11,187
50-54.....	210,924	189,282	21,642	131,163	115,605	15,558	79,761	73,677	6,084
55-59.....	159,845	144,278	15,567	109,374	97,567	11,807	50,471	46,711	3,760
60-64.....	100,381	92,002	8,379	75,633	69,003	6,630	24,748	22,999	1,749
65-69.....	55,070	49,363	5,707	46,342	41,422	4,920	8,728	7,941	787
70 and over.....	36,197	33,570	2,627	32,866	30,455	2,411	3,331	3,115	218
Unknown.....	1,179	300	879	856	201	655	323	99	24

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 317 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

men who have entered the armed services. From the age distribution of account-number applicants, it would appear that many housewives applied for numbers (table 7). While only about 21 percent of the men were aged 25-44 years, nearly 32 percent of the women were in this age group.

**Increase in number of Negro applicants.**—The increased job opportunities created by the war effort in 1941 are also reflected in the large number of Negro applicants for account numbers; nearly 800,000 accounts were established for Negroes. Although the percentage of these accounts established in 1941 was nearly the same as in 1940, the absolute number was 25 percent larger. Presumably this increase was due, in part, to the transfer of many Negroes from agriculture and

domestic service to various defense industries covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program.

**Distribution by age.**—The large number of applications filed during 1941 by young men and women under 20 years of age indicates the effect that attractive job opportunities have on persons of school age. The number of applicants in the age group under 20 rose from 2.1 million in 1940 to nearly 3.2 million in 1941.

Although a large proportion of the applicants were young persons—48 percent were under 20 years and 62 percent under 25—considerable numbers of applications were filed by persons in the older age groups. About 1 million, or 14 percent of all applications, were filed by individuals

**Table 8.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by age, for each quarter, 1941<sup>1</sup>**

Age	Total		1st quarter		2d quarter		3d quarter		4th quarter	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	6,677,584	100.0	1,340,974	100.0	1,859,862	100.0	2,067,425	100.0	1,409,323	100.0
Under 15.....	105,671	1.6	6,676	.5	22,553	1.2	42,344	2.0	34,098	2.4
15-19.....	3,068,570	45.9	472,590	35.3	1,000,187	53.7	902,644	48.0	603,149	42.9
20-24.....	932,180	14.0	241,682	18.0	246,704	13.3	274,011	13.3	169,783	12.0
25-29.....	505,748	7.6	120,372	9.0	116,620	6.3	154,827	7.5	113,929	8.1
30-34.....	454,981	6.8	104,726	7.8	103,743	5.6	137,996	6.7	108,516	7.7
35-39.....	420,297	6.3	96,812	7.2	97,539	5.2	125,246	6.1	100,700	7.1
40-44.....	339,399	5.1	81,534	6.1	77,832	4.2	90,180	4.8	80,853	5.7
45-49.....	287,142	4.3	71,601	5.3	64,813	3.5	83,172	4.0	67,556	4.8
50-54.....	210,924	3.2	53,966	4.0	47,908	2.6	59,931	2.9	49,119	3.5
55-59.....	159,845	2.4	41,660	3.1	36,812	2.0	44,514	2.2	36,859	2.6
60-64.....	100,381	1.5	26,122	1.9	23,190	1.2	27,798	1.3	23,271	1.7
65-69.....	55,070	.8	14,150	1.1	12,973	.7	15,229	.7	12,718	.9
70 and over.....	36,197	.5	8,854	.7	8,768	.5	9,986	.5	8,589	.5
Unknown.....	1,179	(?)	229	(?)	220	(?)	547	(?)	183	(?)

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 317 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

between the ages of 25 and 34, and about 1.6 million or 24 percent by individuals aged 35 or over. No data are available to show the previous occupations of these older applicants. It may be assumed, however, that many of them had been self-employed or engaged in some other noncovered employment. As many as 55,000 persons aged 65-69 applied for account numbers in 1941 and 36,000 applicants were 70 or over. Undoubtedly, many aged retired individuals with special skills needed for defense production have responded to the Nation's call for highly skilled labor.

*Distribution by calendar quarter.*—Despite the

steady growth of defense production during 1941, the usual marked seasonal fluctuations occurred in account numbers issued (table 8). Almost one-third of all applications filed in 1941 were filed during the third quarter of the year and more than one-fourth during the second quarter. This concentration was due mainly to the number received from young persons who left school or were seeking temporary work during the summer vacation. Whereas about 36 percent of all applicants in the first quarter were under 20 years of age, the proportions for the 3 following quarters were 55 percent, 50 percent, and 45 percent, respectively.

Women applicants comprised the largest part of

Table 9.—*Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex and race, by State, 1941* <sup>1</sup>

State	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro
Total	6,677,584	5,890,916	786,668	3,701,467	3,192,488	508,979	2,976,117	2,698,428	277,689
Alabama	166,950	115,394	51,556	109,651	70,913	38,738	57,299	44,481	12,818
Arizona	23,148	21,846	1,302	14,121	13,337	784	9,027	8,509	518
Arkansas	108,022	82,908	25,114	73,876	54,739	19,137	34,146	28,169	5,977
California	363,211	354,924	8,287	190,525	186,071	4,454	172,686	168,833	3,833
Colorado	52,558	51,734	824	26,926	26,561	365	26,632	25,173	459
Connecticut	99,296	96,096	3,200	47,368	45,927	1,441	51,928	50,169	1,759
Delaware	13,727	11,043	2,684	7,481	5,897	1,584	6,246	5,146	1,100
District of Columbia	47,189	31,179	16,010	20,384	13,489	6,895	26,805	17,690	9,115
Florida	108,216	73,733	34,483	59,155	39,866	12,289	49,061	33,867	15,194
Georgia	190,192	121,483	68,709	117,970	60,631	48,339	72,222	51,852	20,370
Idaho	22,558	22,528	30	13,109	13,087	22	9,449	9,441	8
Illinois	425,350	386,482	38,868	204,446	187,889	16,587	220,904	198,593	22,311
Indiana	182,623	174,584	8,039	97,625	93,466	4,159	84,998	81,118	3,880
Iowa	96,796	95,756	1,040	53,745	53,282	463	43,051	42,474	577
Kansas	75,879	72,782	3,097	43,767	42,025	1,742	32,112	30,757	1,355
Kentucky	133,283	122,835	10,448	84,641	77,670	6,971	48,642	45,165	3,477
Louisiana	121,662	74,147	47,515	77,745	44,044	33,701	43,917	30,103	13,814
Maine	45,445	45,349	96	27,158	27,096	62	18,287	18,233	34
Maryland	103,442	79,726	23,716	52,097	40,400	11,697	51,345	39,326	12,019
Massachusetts	216,501	212,547	3,954	110,370	108,377	1,993	106,131	104,170	1,961
Michigan	250,019	237,462	12,557	125,781	119,822	5,959	124,238	117,640	6,598
Minnesota	105,235	104,830	405	58,829	58,643	186	46,406	46,187	219
Mississippi	107,237	61,395	45,842	77,218	38,757	38,461	30,019	22,638	7,381
Missouri	204,416	187,076	17,340	111,450	102,291	9,159	92,966	84,785	8,181
Montana	21,002	20,944	58	12,533	12,320	33	8,649	8,624	25
Nebraska	48,088	47,216	872	26,343	25,880	463	21,745	21,336	409
Nevada	6,127	6,055	72	3,701	3,667	34	2,426	2,388	38
New Hampshire	25,369	25,304	65	14,144	14,111	33	11,225	11,193	32
New Jersey	195,706	178,020	17,686	95,953	87,820	8,133	99,753	90,200	9,553
New Mexico	25,614	25,229	385	16,411	16,225	186	9,203	9,004	199
New York	657,508	619,000	38,418	328,802	312,041	16,851	328,616	307,049	21,567
North Carolina	208,256	151,234	57,022	134,830	92,412	42,418	73,426	58,822	14,604
North Dakota	18,473	18,461	12	10,600	10,593	7	7,873	7,868	5
Ohio	349,396	326,873	22,523	177,411	165,905	11,506	171,985	160,968	11,017
Oklahoma	94,516	87,374	7,142	58,689	53,559	5,130	35,827	33,815	2,012
Oregon	63,724	63,542	182	35,566	35,459	107	28,158	28,083	75
Pennsylvania	454,989	427,482	27,507	244,599	228,494	16,105	210,390	198,988	11,402
Rhode Island	41,079	40,352	727	20,242	19,863	379	20,837	20,489	348
South Carolina	118,907	66,599	52,308	83,233	39,206	44,027	35,674	27,393	8,281
South Dakota	19,135	19,119	16	11,159	11,151	8	7,976	7,968	8
Tennessee	187,262	152,279	34,983	116,938	93,797	23,141	70,324	58,482	11,842
Texas	336,762	282,790	53,972	193,785	158,153	35,632	142,977	124,637	18,340
Utah	24,943	24,843	100	13,603	13,551	52	11,340	11,292	48
Vermont	15,899	15,859	40	9,166	9,143	23	6,733	6,716	17
Virginia	154,972	113,602	41,370	94,778	65,973	28,805	60,194	47,629	12,565
Washington	89,443	88,985	458	48,045	47,759	286	41,398	41,226	172
West Virginia	90,413	85,584	4,829	52,121	49,054	3,067	38,292	36,590	1,762
Wisconsin	131,127	130,407	720	72,108	71,749	359	59,019	58,658	361
Wyoming	10,904	10,851	53	6,399	6,375	24	4,505	4,476	29
Alaska	3,774	3,763	11	2,465	2,465	0	1,309	1,298	11
Hawaii	21,241	21,220	21	12,495	12,483	12	8,746	8,737	9

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 317 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

the total—52 percent—in the fourth quarter of 1941, although the number of applications filed by women was smaller than in either the second or third quarter (table 10). Undoubtedly, this change in the distribution of applications reflects the large number of temporary and part-time jobs available during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday seasons—jobs which are largely filled by women in the retail trades.

*Distribution by States.*—The State in which applications were filed may indicate not only the source of the available labor supply but also the demand for labor in the various sections of the country (table 9). All States except Florida and Alaska showed increases in the number of applications received as compared with 1940. About two-fifths of all account-number applicants during 1941 filed their applications in 6 States—California, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Ten other States, with more than 150,000 applications each, accounted for nearly three-tenths of the total. Women applicants outnumbered the men in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

## Operations Under the Railroad Retirement Act\*

Total net benefit payments certified to the Treasury in February under the Railroad Retirement Act amounted to \$10.6 million (table 1), 1.0 percent more than in January. For the 8 months July 1941–February 1942, net benefit payments totaled \$84.2 million, 4.8 percent more than for the corresponding period a year earlier. Total benefits certified from the beginning of operation of the system through February amounted to \$514.3 million.

In February the Board certified 1,654 new employee annuities. New certifications during the first 8 months of the current fiscal year were 15 percent below the corresponding period of 1940–41. This decline is principally related to a decrease of 13 percent over the same period in the number of applications as a result of the continued expansion in railroad business. Retirement on an annuity becomes less attractive in a period of full-time employment than when unemployment and reduced earnings are in prospect.

\*Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

Table 10.—*Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex and race, for each quarter, 1941*<sup>1</sup>

Sex and race	Total	1st quarter	2d quarter	3d quarter	4th quarter
Number					
Total.....	6,677,584	1,340,974	1,839,862	2,067,425	1,409,323
Sex:					
Male.....	2,701,467	830,949	1,042,505	1,151,152	676,861
Female.....	2,976,117	510,025	817,357	916,273	732,462
Race:					
White <sup>2</sup> .....	5,800,916	1,166,491	1,680,426	1,797,941	1,246,058
Negro.....	786,668	174,483	179,436	269,484	163,265
Percentage distribution					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:					
Male.....	55.4	62.0	56.1	55.7	48.0
Female.....	44.6	38.0	43.9	44.3	52.0
Race:					
White <sup>2</sup> .....	88.2	87.0	90.4	87.0	88.4
Negro.....	11.8	13.0	9.6	13.0	11.6

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 317 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

In New York, Michigan, and Maryland the number of women practically equaled the number of men. In each of the 51 jurisdictions, more women filed applications in 1941 than in 1940.

Moreover, as employees with seniority rights are absorbed by increasing employment, there is less pressure on older employees to retire in order to make jobs for younger men on furlough or short time. New certifications during January and February 1942, which were nearly 25 percent less than during the corresponding 2 months of 1941, reflected not only the general decline in applications but also personnel adjustments incident to preparations for moving the Board to Chicago.

In February, 795 employee annuities were terminated by deaths of annuitants. For the 8 months ended February 28 the total number of annuities so terminated was 9.8 percent larger than the total for the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise in the number of annuitants on the rolls and their advancing age account for the increase in the number of deaths.

The decrease in the number of new certifications and the increase in the number of terminations have combined to reduce the average monthly additions to the number of annuities in force. The average monthly increase for the 8 months ended in February was 755, compared with an

**Table 1.—Railroad retirement: Number and amount of annuities and pensions in force and net benefit payments certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, by class of payment, February 1942<sup>1</sup>**

Period and administrative action	Total		Employee annuities		Pensions to former carrier pensioners		Survivor annuities		Death-benefit annuities <sup>2</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In force as of Jan. 31, 1942	156,419	\$9,982,281	123,748	\$8,148,162	29,083	\$1,715,429	2,951	\$95,506	637	\$23,123
During February 1942:										
Initial certifications	1,760	115,911	1,654	112,352	9	161	34	949	63	2,447
Terminations by death (deduct)	1,196	74,896	795	52,696	318	18,977	5	210	78	3,011
In force as of Feb. 28, 1942 <sup>3</sup>	156,940	10,023,831	124,575	8,208,846	28,768	1,606,207	2,974	96,157	623	22,619
Total payments (net)	(4)	10,594,583		8,488,207		1,672,942		100,825		32,106

<sup>1</sup> For definition of classes of payments, see the Bulletin, July 1939, p. 7. Except for total payments which are on calendar-month basis, data are based on month ended on 20th calendar day in which annuity or pension was first certified or terminated upon notice of death, or in which other administrative action was taken by the Board rather than on month in which annuity or pension began to accrue, beneficiary died, or administrative action was effective. In-force payments as of end of month reflect administrative action through the 20th. Correction for claims certified or terminated in error or for incorrect amount is made in data for month in which error was discovered and not in which error was made. Cents omitted.

<sup>2</sup> In a few cases payments are made to more than 1 survivor on account of death of 1 individual; such payments are counted as single items. Terminations include those by death and by expiration of 12-month period for which death-benefit annuities are payable; nearly all terminations are of latter type.

<sup>3</sup> After adjustments for recertifications, reinstatements, and terminations for reasons other than death (suspension, return to service, recovery from disability, commutation to lump-sum payments).

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$300,502 for lump-sum death benefits.

average monthly increase of 1,096 for the corresponding 8 months of the preceding year. The monthly payments for the annuities in force at the end of February, including those subject to recertification, averaged \$65.89.

Terminations of pensions during the 8 months ended in February amounted to 2,323, compared with 2,710 in the corresponding 8 months last year. The average monthly amount payable on the 28,768 pensions in force at the end of February was \$58.96.

Survivor annuities in force at the end of the month numbered 2,974; the average monthly payment was \$32.33. At the end of February

there were 623 death-benefit annuities in force, with an average monthly payment of \$36.31.

An even 1,000 lump-sum death benefits were certified by the Board in February, compared with 868 in January. In the 8 months ended in February the Board certified 8,528 lump-sum death benefits, or 6.2 percent more than in the corresponding 8 months of last year. The average payment in February was \$299.13, compared with \$278.20 for those certified in January. This average tends to rise with the increase in the amount of compensation credited to employees since January 1, 1937, on the basis of which these benefits are computed.

# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

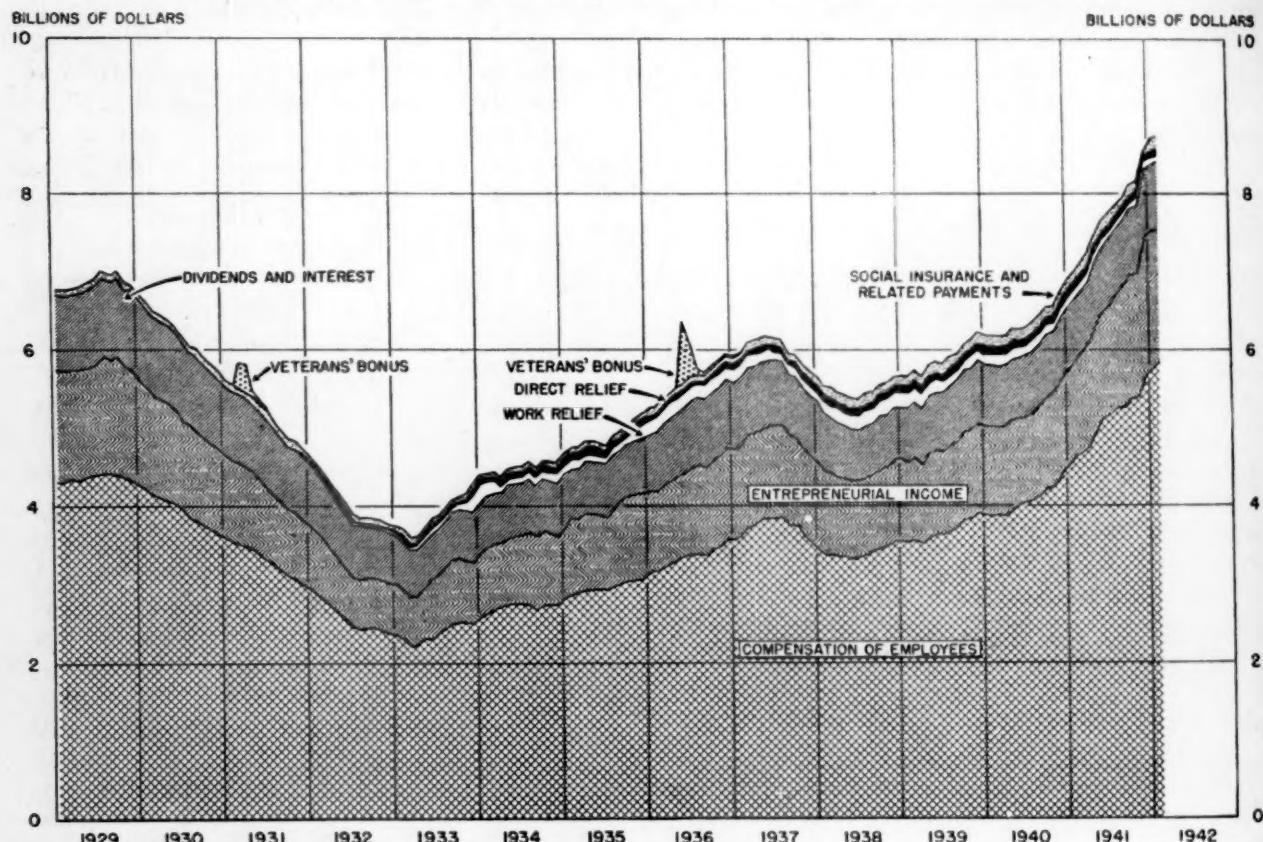
## Social Security and Other Income Payments to Individuals

Income payments to individuals in February amounted to \$8.7 billion (table 1), an increase of 0.3 percent over the January total and 25 percent over that for February 1941. This marks the 20th successive month in which income payments have increased; the present level of payments is 41 percent above that in June 1940, the month preceding the present rise. Both the amount and the rate of increase are slackening, however; the month-to-month changes during the last few months are considerably smaller than those of a year ago. It would appear that the available supplies of materials, equipment, and labor—the factors limiting the size of income payments—are approaching a level beyond which little increase can be expected.

Compensation of employees increased 1.1 percent in February and amounted to \$5.8 billion. This increase compares with an increase of only 0.2 percent in employment, as shown by the combined nonagricultural and agricultural employment estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Agriculture. Further expansion in hours of work and in wage rates is evidently taking place.

Entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties experienced the usual seasonal decrease when they fell to \$1.7 billion. Although the decrease this year was considerably greater than that in 1941, these payments were still 43 percent above those of a year ago. Dividends and interest payments also decreased from the January level, although a

Chart 1.—*Income payments in the continental United States, January 1929—February 1942*



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 1.—Income payments in the continental United States, by specified period, 1936–42<sup>1</sup>

[In millions; data corrected to Apr. 10, 1942]

Year and month <sup>2</sup>	Total	Compensation of employees <sup>3</sup>	Entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties	Dividends and interest	Work relief <sup>4</sup>	Direct relief <sup>5</sup>	Social insurance and related payments <sup>6</sup>	Veterans' bonus
Calendar year:								
1936	\$68,332	\$40,023	\$13,300	\$9,785	\$2,155	\$672	\$970	\$1,427
1937	72,149	44,684	13,932	9,891	1,639	836	1,039	128
1938	66,144	40,838	12,365	8,233	2,004	1,008	1,549	57
1939	70,617	43,971	13,146	8,891	1,870	1,071	1,634	34
1940	76,384	48,635	13,802	9,421	1,577	1,098	1,823	28
1941	91,848	60,780	17,081	9,910	1,213	1,112	1,733	19
1941								
February	7,000	4,628	1,208	796	125	96	146	1
March	7,122	4,697	1,253	799	126	96	147	2
April	7,231	4,761	1,307	804	121	96	141	1
May	7,460	4,943	1,352	810	115	93	146	1
June	7,639	5,105	1,371	817	104	93	146	3
July	7,736	5,173	1,413	826	86	90	146	2
August	7,861	5,246	1,467	832	80	90	144	2
September	7,964	5,261	1,553	841	79	89	140	1
October	8,119	5,369	1,589	851	80	89	140	1
November	8,165	5,400	1,592	863	79	90	139	2
December	8,643	5,680	1,757	879	87	92	147	1
1942								
January	8,710	5,758	1,753	885	77	94	162	1
February	8,736	5,823	1,721	863	72	95	161	1

<sup>1</sup> Compensation of employees, entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties, and dividends and interest adjusted for seasonal variation.

<sup>2</sup> For annual and monthly figures 1929–40, see the Bulletin, August 1941, table 1, pp. 74–76.

<sup>3</sup> Wage and salary payments minus deductions for employee contributions to social insurance and related programs. Includes industrial pensions.

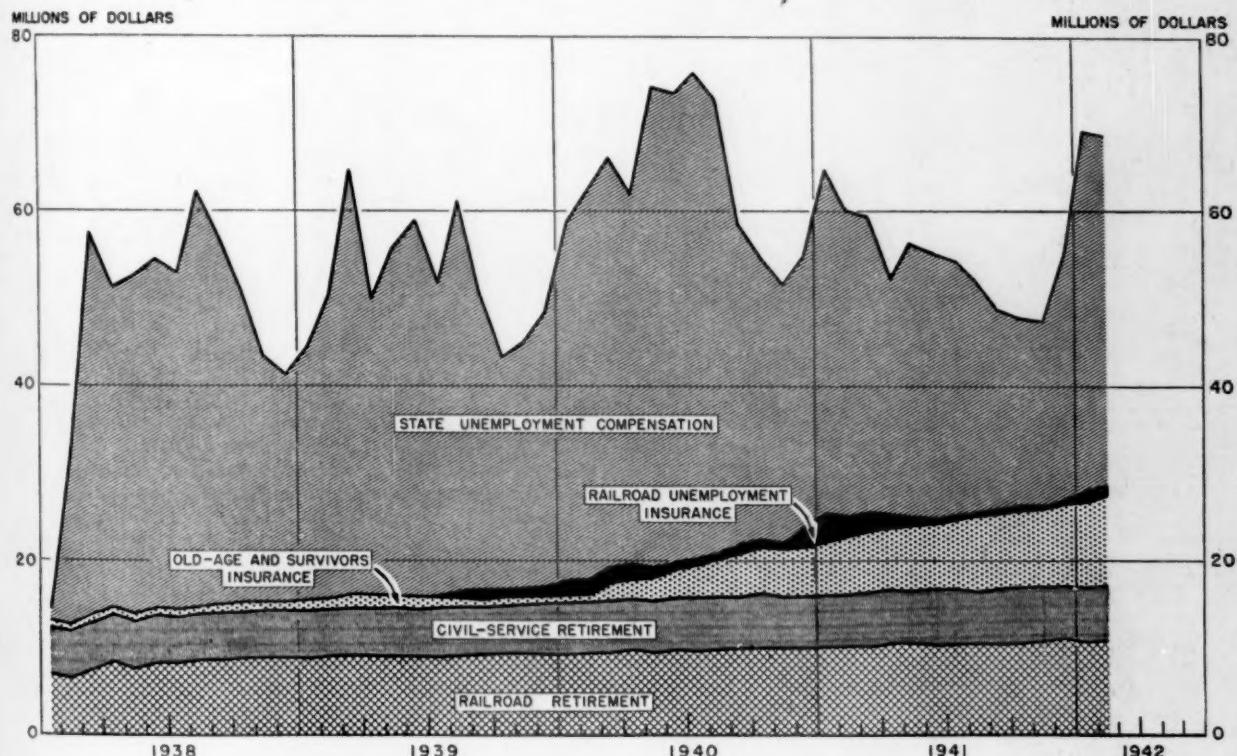
<sup>4</sup> Earnings of persons employed by the CCC, NYA, and WPA. Excludes earnings of persons employed on other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds; such earnings are included in the column "Compensation of employees."

<sup>5</sup> Payments to recipients under the 3 Federal assistance programs and general relief, and the value of surplus-food stamps issued by the Surplus Marketing Administration under the food stamp plan.

<sup>6</sup> Represents payments under programs of old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, Federal, State, and local retirement, veterans' pensions, workmen's compensation, State unemployment compensation, and railroad unemployment insurance.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Chart 2.—Payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, January 1938–February 1942



year ago they increased during the same period.

Social insurance and related payments amounted to \$161 million, about \$1 million less than in January. The decrease was due entirely to a drop in unemployment insurance payments; payments under the other insurance programs either remained unchanged or increased slightly. However, the payments of \$161 million for February represent an increase of 10 percent above the amount for February 1941.

Payments under work relief programs, continuing the decline which took place during 1941, decreased still further during February to \$72

million, 42 percent below the total for February 1941. Direct relief payments, on the other hand, increased slightly, and are at approximately the same level as payments for the comparable month of 1941.

### Social Insurance and Related Payments

Payments under the three retirement programs and the two unemployment insurance programs for which monthly data are available amounted to \$68.6 million in February (table 2) and accounted for 43 percent of all social insurance and related payments as estimated by the Department of

**Table 2.—Payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, by specified period, 1936-42<sup>1</sup>**

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total	Retirement and survivor payments								Unemployment insurance payments							
		Monthly retirement payments <sup>2</sup>			Survivor payments					Refunds under the Civil Service Commission to employees leaving service <sup>3</sup>	Total	State unemployment compensation laws <sup>4</sup>	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>5</sup>				
		Social Security Act <sup>6</sup>	Railroad Retirement Act <sup>7</sup>	Civil Service Commission <sup>8</sup>	Monthly payments		Lump-sum payments										
					Social Security Act <sup>6</sup>	Railroad Retirement Act <sup>7</sup>	Social Security Act <sup>6</sup>	Railroad Retirement Act <sup>7</sup>	Civil Service Commission <sup>8</sup>								
Calendar year:																	
1936	\$50,372	\$56,377		\$683	\$51,630		\$2			\$4,062	\$2,864	\$131	\$131				
1937	105,429	99,818		40,001	53,694		444	\$1,278		4,401	3,479	2,132	2,132				
1938	569,367	169,640		96,749	56,118		1,400	10,478	\$291	4,604	3,326	396,401	396,401				
1939	626,270	187,837		107,282	58,331		1,451	13,895	1,926	4,052	2,846	435,587	429,820				
1940	765,809	226,533	\$21,075	114,167	62,019	\$7,784	1,448	11,734	2,496	5,810	3,277	535,999	520,110				
1941	654,719	289,918	55,141	119,913	64,933	25,454	1,558	13,328	3,420	6,170	4,615	360,186	345,651				
1941																	
February	59,860	22,533	3,731	9,899	5,307	1,629	124	1,225	187	431	259	37,068	34,611				
March	56,371	23,104	4,007	9,702	5,360	1,785	125	1,241	226	658	324	35,833	33,608				
April	52,344	23,595	4,158	9,960	5,392	1,855	130	1,111	411	578	301	28,448	26,998				
May	56,486	23,680	4,356	10,003	5,401	1,958	133	1,080	367	382	384	32,422	31,574				
June	65,330	23,950	4,496	9,973	5,387	2,054	135	1,026	242	637	373	31,007	30,530				
July	64,451	24,406	4,718	9,964	5,418	2,201	131	1,179	317	538	337	29,648	29,293				
August	52,054	24,537	4,901	9,999	5,406	2,308	133	1,155	278	357	484	27,033	26,483				
September	48,915	24,906	5,024	10,081	5,452	2,375	132	986	251	605	455	23,554	22,942				
October	47,935	25,390	5,235	10,114	5,462	2,498	134	1,100	303	544	484	22,061	21,430				
November	47,715	25,551	5,383	10,199	5,516	2,579	129	1,020	256	460	480	21,675	21,066				
December	55,417	26,184	5,611	10,189	5,519	2,736	134	1,131	362	502	460	28,773	27,847				
1942																	
January	69,311	26,374	5,811	10,102	5,557	2,827	128	1,267	258	424	484	42,453	41,056				
February	68,614	26,780	6,074	10,161	5,549	2,997	133	1,291	301	274	622	41,212	39,884				

<sup>1</sup> Payments to individual beneficiaries under programs; data exclude cost of administration. 1941 calendar year totals represent sum of unrounded figures; hence may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. For detailed data see tables in program sections of the Bulletin.

<sup>2</sup> Represents old-age retirement benefits under all acts and disability retirement benefits under Railroad Retirement and Civil Service Retirement Acts.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent primary benefits, wife's benefits, and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated. 1940 total and monthly figures for 1941 revised as of Apr. 10, 1942.

<sup>4</sup> Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, minus cancellations, during month ended on 20th calendar day through November 1941; for December 1941, amounts certified from Nov. 21 through Dec. 31; for subsequent months amounts certified during calendar month. Monthly payments to survivors include annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin.

<sup>5</sup> Principally payments under civil-service retirement and disability fund but includes also payments under Canal Zone retirement and disability fund

and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund administered by the Civil Service Commission. Lump-sum payments include accrued annuities to date of death paid to survivors. Data for calendar years 1936-39 estimated on basis of data for fiscal years. For discussion of benefits and beneficiaries under the Civil Service Retirement Act, see the Bulletin, April 1941, pp. 29-42.

<sup>6</sup> Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent widow's benefits, widow's current benefits, parent's benefits, and orphan's benefits. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated. 1940 total and monthly figures for 1941 revised as of Apr. 10, 1942.

<sup>7</sup> Amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent payments at age 65 for 1937-August 1939, payments with respect to deaths of covered workers prior to Jan. 1, 1940, for entire period, and, beginning January 1940, payments with respect to deaths of covered workers after Dec. 31, 1939. Payments at age 65 totaling \$851,000 in 1937, \$4.7 million in 1938, and \$4.6 million in 1939 are not survivor payments.

<sup>8</sup> Amount of checks issued, reported by State agencies to the Bureau of Employment Security.

<sup>9</sup> Amounts certified by regional offices of the Railroad Retirement Board to disbursing officers of the Treasury in same city.

Commerce. This sum represents a decrease of 1.0 percent from January, but an increase of 15 percent above payments for February 1941. The slight increase over January in retirement and survivor payments was not sufficient to offset the drop in unemployment insurance payments. Payments under both types of programs are considerably above similar payments in February 1941.

Payments under the State unemployment compensation laws for February, \$39.9 million, decreased \$1.2 million or 2.9 percent from January, a much smaller decrease than the one which occurred a year earlier. Payments for February of this year were 15 percent above those of a year ago. Compared with February 1941, benefits paid were higher in 24 States, while the number of initial claims received increased in 25 States. Undoubtedly, many workers are unemployed because of lay-offs due to conversion of plants to war operations or to shortages of materials in

certain industries. Payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act during February, \$1.3 million, were also less than in January and were only a little over one-half the amount paid in February 1941—an indication of a considerable decrease in unemployment in this industry. Whereas 63,200 workers received payments under the railroad unemployment insurance program in February 1941, payments were made to only 33,600 workers in February 1942.

The amount of monthly retirement payments and the number of beneficiaries receiving such payments in February under the Social Security Act and Railroad Retirement Act show increases in comparison with both the previous month and February 1941. The decreases in payments and beneficiaries under the civil-service retirement program are the result of administrative difficulties in processing records for dropped cases; a backlog of cases which was built up during the

**Table 3.—Individuals receiving payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, by month, February 1941–February 1942**

[In thousands]

Year and month	Retirement and survivor beneficiaries									Separated employees receiving refunds under the Civil Service Commission <sup>9</sup>	Unemployment insurance beneficiaries				
	Monthly retirement beneficiaries			Survivor beneficiaries							State unemployment compensation laws <sup>10</sup>	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>11</sup>			
	Social Security Act <sup>1</sup>	Railroad Retirement Act <sup>2</sup>	Civil Service Commission <sup>3</sup>	Monthly beneficiaries		Lump-sum beneficiaries <sup>4</sup>									
				Social Security Act <sup>4</sup>	Railroad Retirement Act <sup>4</sup>	Social Security Act <sup>7</sup>	Railroad Retirement Act <sup>7</sup>	Civil Service Commission <sup>8</sup>							
<b>1941</b>															
February	175.6	147.3	65.5	92.3	3.3	9.1	0.8	0.5	1.7	806.4	63.2				
March	189.5	147.6	66.1	102.4	3.3	9.1	1.0	.7	1.9	781.7	55.6				
April	199.1	148.1	66.3	110.4	3.4	8.2	1.7	.6	2.0	589.8	38.5				
May	209.1	148.9	66.8	117.9	3.4	7.9	1.5	.4	2.5	659.0	20.7				
June	216.4	149.6	66.9	124.8	3.4	7.4	1.0	.6	2.6	682.9	11.4				
July	226.1	150.2	67.1	132.8	3.5	8.6	1.3	.6	2.5	611.1	10.0				
August	235.9	150.6	67.5	140.5	3.5	8.5	1.1	.5	3.3	571.9	12.0				
September	244.0	151.3	67.5	146.4	3.6	7.2	1.0	.7	3.0	493.4	13.2				
October	253.4	151.8	67.8	154.0	3.6	8.0	1.1	.6	3.4	430.0	12.9				
November	261.3	152.5	68.4	160.4	3.6	7.5	1.0	.5	4.3	470.4	13.4				
December	271.5	152.9	68.6	168.5	3.6	8.2	1.2	.5	3.5	523.0	22.4				
<b>1942</b>															
January	282.5	152.8	69.3	176.1	3.6	9.1	.9	.5	4.1	706.6	35.1				
February	292.9	153.3	69.1	185.2	3.6	9.3	1.0	.3	4.2	837.6	33.6				

<sup>1</sup> Primary beneficiaries and their wives and children, for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month.

<sup>2</sup> Employee annuitants and pensioners on roll as of 20th of the month; includes disability annuitants.

<sup>3</sup> Annuitants under Civil Service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad Retirement Acts: represents age and disability retirements, voluntary and involuntary retirements after 30 years' service, voluntary retirements after 15 years' service, and involuntary separations after not less than 15 years' service. Includes persons receiving survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections, numbering 38 in January 1942 and 40 in February 1942. Figures not adjusted for suspension of annuities of persons reemployed under the National Defense Act of June 28, 1940, numbering 623 in February 1942.

<sup>4</sup> Widows, parents, and orphans for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month.

<sup>5</sup> Widows receiving survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections and next of kin receiving death-benefit annuities for 12 months; number on roll as of 20th of the month. Widows receiving both survivor and death-

benefit annuities are counted twice, but 2 or more individuals sharing 1 death-benefit annuity are counted as 1.

<sup>6</sup> Number of deceased wage earners with respect to whose wage records payments were made to survivors; for railroad retirement beneficiaries number certified in month ending on 20th calendar day.

<sup>7</sup> Represents deceased wage earners whose survivors received payments under either 1935 or 1939 act.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 3 for programs covered. Represents employees who died before retirement age and annuitants with unexpended balances whose survivors received payments.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 3 for programs covered.

<sup>10</sup> Represents average number of weeks of unemployment compensated in calendar weeks ended within month.

<sup>11</sup> Number of individuals receiving benefits during second and third weeks of month for days of unemployment in registration periods of 14 consecutive days.

past few months was handled during February and caused the apparent decrease.

Benefits payable to some retired workers have been suspended because of the beneficiaries' re-employment, but no data are available for accurate measurement of the effect of this factor on the total number of beneficiaries. The rate of increase in the number of beneficiaries under all programs is approximately equal to that of a year ago.

Survivors of workers insured under the old-age and survivors insurance program received monthly payments of \$3.0 million in February. The number of such survivor beneficiaries increased from 176,000 to 185,000. Payments to survivors of workers insured under the Railroad Retirement Act increased slightly, while the number of beneficiaries remained unchanged.

Approximately 704,000 individuals received monthly benefits amounting to \$24.9 million, and 10,600 lump-sum payments amounting to \$1.9 million were made under retirement and survivor programs during February. Monthly beneficiaries under the old-age and survivors insurance

programs totaled 478,000 and included 220,000 retired workers, the wives of 63,000 of these workers, 9,800 of their children who were under age 18, and 185,000 survivors of deceased workers or annuitants. These beneficiaries represent approximately 302,000 families. The 226,000 beneficiaries receiving monthly retirement payments under the railroad retirement and civil-service programs represent approximately the number of families receiving benefits, inasmuch as no supplementary benefits are provided under these programs.

#### ***Amendment of Civil Service Retirement Act***

The Civil Service Retirement Act as amended on January 24, 1942,<sup>1</sup> was further amended on March 7 to make elective officers and heads of executive departments ineligible for coverage under the act. Provision was made for the return within 30 days after the date of enactment of this act of any salary deductions or additional deposits of officers thus made ineligible for the benefits of the act.

<sup>1</sup> See the Bulletin, February 1942, pp. 77-79.

## **Financial and Economic Data**

### ***Receipts and Expenditures***

During February, always a high month for receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, social security taxes amounted to \$253 million (table 1), \$65 million more than receipts in February 1941. Despite this large increase, these collections accounted for only 27 percent of all Federal receipts during the month—about the same proportion as last February. Federal receipts other than social security and railroad retirement and unemployment taxes totaled \$680 million, 41 percent more than in February 1941.

Federal insurance contributions in February, with a record high of \$181 million (table 2), exceeded November collections by \$13.0 million and those in February 1941 by \$47.0 million. The \$220 million collected in January and February exceeds total collections for any previous quarter.

Federal unemployment tax collections during February totaled \$71.3 million. Receipts during January and February, representing the major portion of annual Federal unemployment tax

collections based on 1941 pay rolls, amounted to \$84.0 million, a record high for these collections. In the corresponding months of 1941 these collections amounted to \$65.6 million.

The major indexes which reflect developments influencing collections under the Social Security Act maintained their rising trend in February. The Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of industrial production rose from 171 to 173, while the unadjusted index rose 3 points to 168. The advance was chiefly in the durable-goods industries; activity in nondurable goods and mines was maintained at about the same level. The largest advance was in manufacture of transportation equipment, which increased 13 points. There were also notable increases in the manufacture of machinery, chemicals, lumber, and cotton textiles. The Bureau of Labor Statistics unadjusted index of pay rolls in manufacturing industries rose 3.4 points to 176.9. Pay rolls in durable-goods production accounted for most of this increase, although manufacture of nondurable goods also increased—2.8 points.

The index of the cost of living in 21 large cities,

as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, rose to 112.6 in mid-February, 11.7 percent higher than February 1941 and 14.2 percent higher than in the pre-war month of August 1939. Retail food prices were 0.5 percent higher than in January.

Federal expenditures for administrative expenses and grants to States under the Social Security Act, exclusive of funds for vocational rehabilitation, amounted to \$37 million in February (table 1), an increase of \$7 million or 23 percent over February 1941. The total for the first 8 months of the current fiscal year (table 3)

exceeded similar expenditures for the corresponding period of 1940-41 by 15 percent. Administrative expenditures declined slightly, while expenditures for each of the eight grants-in-aid programs increased, with the exception of grants for services for crippled children. Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, shown in table 3, have included, since January 1, Federal funds expended for the operation of employment services in the States. It is impossible to segregate these amounts during the current fiscal year, because in the bookkeeping

Table 1.—Social security and total Federal receipts, expenditures, and public debt, by specified period, 1936-42  
[In millions]

Period	General and special accounts												Public debt						
	Receipts of Federal Government				Expenditures of Federal Government								Trust accounts, etc., excess receipts (+) or expend- itures (-)	Change in gen- eral fund balance	Total	Old- age and survivors insurance trust fund	Un- employ- ment trust fund	Rail- road retire- ment ac- count	All other
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Social secu- rity taxes <sup>2</sup>	Rail- road retire- ment and unem- ploy- ment taxes <sup>3</sup>	All other	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under the Social Security Act	Under the Railroad Re- tirement Board	Excess receipts (+) or expend- itures (-)	All other										
Fiscal year:																			
1936-37	\$5,294	\$252	(9)	\$5,042	\$8,442	\$183	\$265	\$1	-----	\$7,903	-\$3,149	+\$374	-\$128	\$36,425	\$267	\$312	\$35,846		
1937-38	6,242	604	\$150	5,488	7,626	291	387	3	\$146	6,799	-1,384	+306	-338	37,165	662	872	\$65 35,565		
1938-39	5,668	631	109	4,928	9,210	342	503	8	107	8,255	-3,542	+890	+622	40,440	1,177	1,267	67 37,929		
1939-40	5,925	712	126	5,087	9,537	379	539	8	121	8,490	-3,612	+137	-947	42,968	1,738	1,710	79 39,441		
1940-41	8,269	788	144	7,337	13,372	447	661	8	124	12,133	-5,103	-143	+742	48,961	2,381	2,273	74 44,233		
8 months ended:																			
February 1940	3,503	535	65	2,903	6,128	265	268	5	97	5,493	-2,626	+211	-488	42,345	1,435	1,640	77 39,213		
February 1941	4,281	582	76	3,623	7,802	310	1,475	4	106	6,907	-3,521	+209	-190	46,090	2,002	2,087	85 41,916		
February 1942	6,130	751	87	5,292	17,368	357	629	8	109	16,266	-11,238	-1,252	+929	62,381	2,761	2,923	102 56,595		
1941																			
February	674	188	5	481	1,208	30	132	1	20	1,025	-534	-3	-324	46,000	2,002	2,087	85 41,916		
March	1,567	4	31	1,532	1,400	36	(9)	1	10	1,353	+167	-236	+1,014	47,173	2,161	2,077	85 42,850		
April	602	42	1	559	1,352	49	37	1	8	1,257	-750	+402	-290	47,231	2,151	2,117	85 42,878		
May	541	157	8	376	1,288	35	147	1	1,105	-747	-264	-521	47,721	2,146	2,254	84 43,237			
June	1,277	4	28	1,245	1,530	17	1	1	1,511	-252	-259	+729	48,961	2,381	2,273	74 44,233			
July	456	47	1	404	1,640	60	43	1	46	1,490	-1,185	+509	-34	49,513	2,371	2,333	106 44,701		
August	554	167	6	381	1,687	43	157	1	1	1,456	-1,133	-2	+274	50,921	2,361	2,479	102 45,979		
September	1,136	4	33	1,099	1,875	33	1	1	1,840	-739	-293	-607	51,346	2,556	2,479	91 46,220			
October	489	48	1	440	2,126	56	43	1	32	1,904	-1,637	-225	+376	53,584	2,546	2,533	112 48,388		
November	730	175	5	550	2,024	40	166	1	1	1,817	-1,294	-484	-322	55,040	2,536	2,706	102 40,698		
December	1,214	6	36	1,172	2,544	33	2	1	2,508	-1,329	-328	+1,241	57,938	2,736	2,732	91 52,379			
1942																			
January	614	51	1	562	2,064	56	36	1	32	2,539	-2,050	-633	-610	60,012	2,726	2,771	112 54,403		
February	937	253	4	680	2,808	37	179	1	2,591	-1,871	+114	+612	62,381	2,761	2,923	102 55,595			

<sup>1</sup> Beginning July 1940, appropriations to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund minus reimbursements to the Treasury for administrative expenses are excluded from net receipts and expenditures of general and special accounts of the Treasury. These net appropriations are included here in both total receipts and expenditures for comparison with previous periods.

<sup>2</sup> Represents collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

<sup>3</sup> Represents total collections under the Carriers Taxing Act and 10 percent of collections under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (see table 2, footnote 5).

<sup>4</sup> Excludes public-debt retirement. Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes funds for vocational rehabilitation program of the Office of Education and for disease and sanitation investigations of the Public Health Service (see table 3, footnote 1). Prior to Jan. 1, 1942, excludes grants to States for employment service administration under the Wagner-Peyser Act. Such grants are included in "all other"; since Jan. 1, 1942, includes Federal expenditures for operation of employment services in the States. Also excludes administrative expenses incurred by the Treasury prior to July

1940 in administration of title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Includes expenses incurred by the Social Security Board in administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act, beginning July 1940.

<sup>6</sup> Includes expenditures for administration of railroad unemployment insurance, amounting to \$500,000 in 1938-39, \$4,987,000 in 1939-40, \$3,397,000 in 1940-41, and \$1,737,000 in 1941-42; also includes \$4,097,000 expended since April 1941 for acquisition of service and compensation data of railroad workers in accordance with Public Res. 102, approved Oct. 9, 1940.

<sup>7</sup> Includes all trust accounts, increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold (other than retirement of national bank notes), and receipts from seigniorage.

<sup>8</sup> Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account and for each State employment security agency.

<sup>9</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>10</sup> Excludes amounts reimbursed to the Treasury for administrative expenses, which were part of transfer.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

and accounting operations of the Treasury these two categories of expenditures are grouped together. The figures for grants to States under title III prior to January included funds for only that part of employment service administration necessary to meet the requirements of the unemployment compensation program; other funds

**Table 2.—Social insurance taxes under selected programs, by specified period, 1936-42**

[In thousands]

Period	Old-age and survivors insurance		Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions <sup>1</sup>	Taxes on carriers and their employees <sup>2</sup>	State unemployment contributions <sup>3</sup>	Federal unemployment taxes <sup>4</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions <sup>5</sup>
Cumulative through February 1942	\$3,180,545	\$600,826	\$4,398,495	\$558,766	\$157,181
Fiscal year:					
1936-37	194,346	345	(7)	57,751	-----
1937-38	514,406	150,132	(7)	90,104	-----
1938-39	530,358	109,257	803,007	100,869	-----
1939-40	604,694	120,967	853,955	107,523	49,167
1940-41	690,555	136,942	888,450	97,677	68,162
8 months ended:					
February 1940	441,213	63,100	637,341	93,375	17,054
February 1941	495,773	72,522	639,378	86,079	34,090
February 1942	646,186	83,183	816,618	104,843	39,853
1941					
February	134,433	5,414	88,561	53,475	560
March	2,588	28,951	6,867	918	16,739
April	39,223	1,371	127,940	2,447	70
May	149,679	7,979	105,763	7,453	957
June	3,286	26,120	5,495	780	16,306
July	44,815	872	146,570	2,234	50
August	150,525	5,638	107,460	7,477	573
September	3,366	31,111	6,781	910	18,103
October	45,674	1,058	148,239	2,169	88
November	168,458	5,202	119,673	6,808	939
December	4,323	33,866	10,447	1,267	19,209
1942					
January	38,579	1,277	154,912	12,710	107
February	181,446	4,161	122,536	71,209	786

<sup>1</sup> Tax effective Jan. 1, 1937, based on wages for employment as defined in Internal Revenue Code (ch. 9, subch. A, sec. 1426), payable by employers and employees.

<sup>2</sup> Tax effective Mar. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in Carriers Taxing Act, payable by carriers and employees.

<sup>3</sup> Represents contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees, deposited in State clearing accounts. For differences in State rates, see p. 46, table 9, footnote 1. Data include contributions based on wages from railroad industry prior to July 1, 1939. Subsequent transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund, amounting to \$105,900,760 as of Feb. 28, 1942, are not deducted. Figures reported by State agencies, corrected to Feb. 28, 1942.

<sup>4</sup> Tax effective Jan. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in Internal Revenue Code (ch. 9, subch. C, sec. 1607), payable by employers only. Amounts represent Federal tax collections after deduction for amounts paid into State unemployment funds on covered wages earned in previous calendar year.

<sup>5</sup> Tax effective July 1, 1939, based on wages for employment as defined in Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, payable by employers only. Computed from data in Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury. Represents 10 percent which is deposited with the Treasury and appropriated to railroad unemployment insurance administration fund for expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board in administering act, and 90 percent which is deposited in railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund and is not included in receipts of general and special accounts of the Treasury. Amounts, therefore, differ from figures on p. 69, table 1, which represent only the 10 percent deposited with the Treasury.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$40,561,886 subsequently refunded to States which did not collect taxes on 1936 pay rolls and in which employers paid full tax to the Federal Government.

<sup>7</sup> Not available.

were granted under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act and were matched by the States.

Total Federal expenditures for February amounted to \$2,808 million (table 1), 2½ times the total for the same month of 1941. Expenditures, including those from trust accounts, exceeded total receipts during the month by \$1,757 million. This excess, together with an increase of \$612 million in the general fund balance, occasioned a rise of \$2,369 million in the public

**Table 3.—Federal appropriations and expenditures for administrative expenses and grants to States under the Social Security Act, by specified period, 1940-42<sup>1</sup>**

[In thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1940-41		Fiscal year 1941-42	
	Appropriations <sup>2</sup>	Expenditures through February <sup>3</sup>	Appropriations <sup>2</sup>	Expenditures through February <sup>4</sup>
Total	\$440,894	\$310,208	\$463,829	\$356,527
Administrative expenses	27,694	21,044	26,129	21,012
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board <sup>5</sup>	27,220	17,150	25,655	16,528
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau	364	233	364	245
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	110	76	110	64
Department of the Treasury <sup>6</sup>	(6)	3,585	(6)	4,175
Grants to States	413,200	289,164	437,700	335,515
Federal Security Agency	402,000	281,237	426,500	327,471
Social Security Board	391,000	273,530	415,500	319,125
Old-age assistance	245,000	177,500	270,000	213,626
Aid to dependent children	75,000	43,649	74,000	50,348
Aid to the blind	10,000	4,933	9,000	5,648
Unemployment compensation administration	61,000	747,439	62,500	749,603
Public Health Service: Public health work	11,000	7,707	11,000	8,346
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau	11,200	7,927	11,200	8,044
Maternal and child health services	5,820	4,012	5,820	4,173
Services for crippled children	3,870	2,795	3,870	2,726
Child welfare services	1,510	1,120	1,510	1,146

<sup>1</sup> Excludes some funds appropriated and expended under the Social Security Act, because they are not separated from other Federal funds for similar purposes. Such is the case with funds for vocational rehabilitation for which \$113,000 was appropriated for 1940-41 and \$112,000 for 1941-42 for administration in the Office of Education, and \$2,000,000 for 1940-41 and \$2,650,000 for 1941-42 for grants to States. For disease and sanitation investigations of the Public Health Service, appropriations were \$1,625,000 for 1940-41 and \$1,665,000 for 1941-42 in addition to grants to States shown in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury. Includes expenditures from reappropriated balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

<sup>4</sup> Includes amounts expended by the Board in administration of title II of the act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury. Includes amounts for administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act prior to Jan. 1, 1942. See footnote 7.

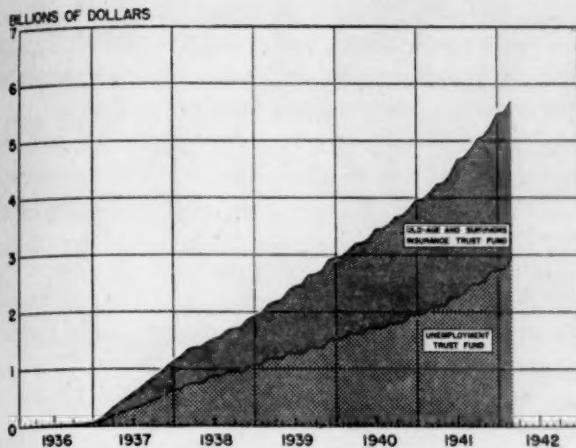
<sup>5</sup> Represents amounts expended by the Treasury in administration of title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury.

<sup>6</sup> Not available.

<sup>7</sup> Prior to Jan. 1, 1942, includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment compensation program, and excludes grants to States for employment service administration under the Wagner-Peyser Act, for which \$3,000,000 was appropriated in 1940-41 and \$3,100,000 in 1941-42. Since Jan. 1, 1942, includes grants for unemployment compensation administration and Federal expenditures for operation of employment services in the States.

Source: Various Federal appropriation acts (appropriations); Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury (expenditures).

**Chart 1.—Investments of social security trust funds, by month, February 1936—February 1942**



Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

debt. Only 7.5 percent of the increase in issues outstanding was absorbed by the three social insurance trust funds. As of February 28, the combined investments of the old-age and survivors

insurance and unemployment trust funds, totaling \$5,684 million (chart 1), comprised 9.2 percent of the total interest-bearing public debt.<sup>7</sup>

The old-age and survivors insurance trust fund holdings consisted of \$964 million of 3-percent special Treasury notes, \$1,328 million of 2½-percent notes, \$424 million of 2½-percent notes and \$44.3 million of 2½-percent Treasury bonds, series 1967-72. The investments of the unemployment trust fund consisted of \$2,419 million of 2½-percent certificates of indebtedness and \$504 million of 2½-percent certificates.

#### **Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund**

Until February 1942, the social security trust funds held only special Treasury obligations issued exclusively to these funds. On February 14, however, the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund acquired \$44.3 million of Treasury bonds, 1967-72 series, bearing 2½-percent interest. These bonds were acquired at par plus \$346,000 accrued interest. The Social Security Act as amended requires the Secretary of the Treasury

**Table 4.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1936-42**

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts <sup>1</sup>		Expenditures		Assets			
	Contributions appropriated to trust fund <sup>2</sup>	Interest received <sup>3</sup>	Benefit payments <sup>4</sup>	Reimbursement for administrative expenses	Net total of Treasury notes and bonds acquired <sup>5</sup>	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period <sup>6</sup>	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative through February 1942	\$1,334,327	\$144,004	\$167,569	\$56,645	\$2,761,080	\$17,614	\$180,422	\$2,900,117
Fiscal year:								
1936-37		2,262	27		267,100	73	62	267,235
1937-38		15,412	5,404		395,200	1,931	113,012	777,243
1938-39		26,951	13,892		514,900	3,036	66	1,180,902
1939-40		42,489	15,805	12,288	560,900	6,098	500	1,744,698
1940-41	688,141	55,958	64,342	26,840	642,500	10,778	6,238	2,397,615
8 months ended:								
February 1940			7,583		258,000	5,450	282,069	1,722,720
February 1941	493,359	632	36,762	18,105	263,400	14,101	168,221	2,183,822
February 1942	646,186	932	68,100	17,516	380,480	17,614	180,422	2,959,117
1941								
February	134,433	96	5,887	2,095	-5,000	14,101	168,221	2,183,822
March	2,588	241	6,718	2,126	159,800	12,262	4,246	2,177,908
April	39,228	230	6,751	2,203	-10,000	15,506	41,514	2,208,321
May	140,679	131	6,975	2,203	-5,000	13,527	189,126	2,348,933
June	3,286	54,715	7,135	2,203	234,300	10,778	6,238	2,397,615
July	44,815	9	7,465	2,201	-10,000	13,310	48,804	2,432,774
August	159,525	40	7,906	2,201	-10,000	15,400	206,231	2,582,231
September	3,366	81	8,060	2,201	195,400	12,332	7,084	2,575,417
October	45,674	88	8,289	2,210	-10,000	14,040	50,640	2,610,680
November	168,458	113	8,406	2,210	-10,000	15,631	217,005	2,768,637
December	4,323	241	9,070	2,210	200,400	16,530	8,993	2,761,921
1942								
January	38,579	169	9,266	2,142	-10,000	17,260	45,601	2,789,261
February	181,446	190	9,639	2,142	34,680	17,614	180,422	2,959,117

<sup>1</sup> Transfers to trust fund from appropriations totaled \$1,705,000,000 as of June 30, 1940; for fiscal year 1936-37, \$265,000,000 was transferred; for 1937-38, \$387,-000,000; for 1938-39, \$503,000,000; and for 1939-40, \$550,000,000.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning July 1940, trust fund appropriations equal taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

<sup>3</sup> Interest on investments held is credited annually in June; on investments redeemed, in month of redemption.

<sup>4</sup> Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

<sup>5</sup> Minus figures represent notes redeemed.

<sup>6</sup> Prior to July 1940, includes balance of appropriation available for transfer.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

to invest the trust fund established by the act in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both interest and principal by the United States. The act further provides that such investments may consist of obligations publicly offered or of special obligations issued exclusively to the trust fund. Such special obligations "shall be issued only if the Managing Trustee determines that the purchase of other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or of obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States . . . is not in the public interest." If the February investment had been in special obligations, the interest rate would have been 2.375 percent (the multiple of one-eighth of 1 percent next lower than the computed rate of interest at the end of January). The acquisition of regular Treasury bonds instead of special issues thus afforded a slightly higher rate of interest earnings.

The Treasury bonds acquired by the fund are dated October 20, 1941. The 2½-percent per annum interest on these securities is payable semiannually on March 15 and September 15 of each year. The bonds will mature September 15, 1972, but may be redeemed on and after September 15, 1967, at the option of the United States. The long life of this series contrasts with the ap-

proximate 5-year maturity of special Treasury notes issued to the fund.

Total assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund amounted to \$2,959 million at the end of February (table 4), an increase of \$170 million over the previous month. Of this total, \$2,761 million had been invested; \$17.6 million was in the form of cash held by the disbursing officer; and \$180 million was credited to the fund account.

During the month, \$10 million of 3-percent special old-age reserve account notes were redeemed, and this sum was made available to the account of the disbursing officer. Interest on the redeemed notes, amounting to \$190,000, was credited to the fund account.

The rise in benefit payments, which has been continuous since November 1940, continued in February. Checks cashed for benefit payments amounted to \$9.6 million, as compared with \$9.3 million in January and \$5.9 million in February 1941.

#### Railroad Retirement Account

Ten million dollars of Treasury notes were sold in February and the proceeds made available for benefit payments. Assets of the railroad retirement account by the end of February, after benefit payments and after adding the \$193,000 interest

Table 5.—Status of the railroad retirement account, by specified period, 1936-42

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Transfers from appropriation to trust fund	Benefit payments <sup>1</sup>	Assets at end of period			
	Amount appropriated	Interest received	Total			3-percent Treasury notes	To credit of appropriation <sup>2</sup>	To credit of disbursing officer	Total
Cumulative through February 1942	\$639,250	\$0,274	\$648,624	\$607,850	\$503,520	\$101,500	\$31,702	\$11,901	\$145,103
Fiscal year:									
Through June 1938	146,500	1,411	147,911	146,406	79,840	66,200	234	1,628	68,062
1938-39	118,250	2,202	120,452	107,064	105,774	67,200	13,206	2,334	82,746
1939-40	120,150	2,283	122,433	120,650	113,099	79,400	10,847	1,826	92,073
1940-41	\$113,600	2,534	116,134	124,350	121,174	74,000	2,503	10,530	87,033
1941-42 (through February)	140,850	844	141,694	109,250	83,625	101,500	31,702	11,901	145,103
1941									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
1942									
January									
February									

<sup>1</sup> Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

<sup>2</sup> Represents balances in appropriation and trust fund accounts, including net credit from adjustments such as cancellations and repayments.

<sup>3</sup> Appropriation reduced by transfer of \$9 million in October 1940 to prior

service account for collection of service and compensation data of railroad workers prior to 1937.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

earned on the bonds sold, amounted to \$145.1 million (table 5). This sum consisted of \$101.5 million in Treasury notes, \$31.7 million remaining in the appropriation account, and \$11.9 million in cash credited to the disbursing officer.

#### **Unemployment Trust Fund**

A large excess of receipts over withdrawals in February resulted in a net addition of \$152 million to the investments of the unemployment trust fund and brought total investments to \$2,923 million (table 6). New investments in the form of 2½-percent special certificates of indebtedness amounted to \$157 million, while \$5.0 million of 2½-percent certificates were redeemed. Total assets of the fund amounted to \$2,940 million as of

February 28, an increase of \$164 million over the total at the end of January.

Deposits to State accounts in the unemployment trust fund during February totaled \$202 million, the largest monthly amount on record. The January–February deposits of \$277.5 million exceeded deposits for any previous quarter. State withdrawals for benefit payments were \$5.9 million less than in January and \$781,000 less than in February 1941.

Deposits in the railroad unemployment insurance account totaled \$707,000 in February. Benefit payments to railroad workers increased 5.5 percent and amounted to more than \$1.3 million.

**Table 6.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936–42<sup>1</sup>**  
[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of special Treasury certificates acquired <sup>2</sup>	Unexpended balance at end of period	Undistributed interest at end of period <sup>3</sup>	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account			
					Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals <sup>4</sup>	Balance at end of period	Transfers from State accounts	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments
Cumulative through February 1942	\$2,939,810	\$2,923,000	\$16,810	\$37	\$4,437,236	\$157,004	\$1,880,646	\$2,713,594	\$105,901	\$141,464	\$5,776	\$38,372
Fiscal year:												
1936–37	312,380	293,386	94		201,703	2,737	1,000	312,380				
1937–38	884,247	559,705	12,247		747,660	15,172	100,975	884,247				
1938–39	1,280,539	395,000	13,539		811,251	26,837	441,705	1,280,539				
1939–40	1,724,862	443,000	14,862		859,864	37,524	484,764	1,663,164	\$1,801	44,249	202	14,552
1940–41	2,283,658	563,000	10,658		892,023	45,863	537,343	2,093,737	\$104,100	61,347	3,059	17,784
8 months ended:												
February 1940	1,655,658	373,000	15,658	5	637,166	17,339	286,866	1,648,179	\$783	15,362	25	8,606
February 1941	2,100,651	377,300	13,351	12	636,128	21,642	410,674	1,940,259	\$101,373	30,683	1,018	11,802
February 1942	2,939,810	650,000	16,810	37	815,877	28,750	224,769	2,713,594		35,860	2,515	6,035
1941												
February	2,100,651	113,000	13,351	12	145,649	—	40,426	1,940,259	2,467	512	—	2,639
March	2,062,339	—10,000	15,039		13,141	54	34,042	1,910,412	0	15,664	5	2,522
April	2,126,553	40,000	9,253	106	66,517	—	35,440	1,952,489	\$2,695	63	1,728	173,958
May	2,263,477	137,000	9,177	106	166,135	—	29,017	2,089,077	31	863	—	1,088
June	2,283,658	18,700	10,658		10,102	24,197	30,169	2,093,737	0	14,674	2,037	183,764
July	2,336,948	60,000	3,948	7	77,970	—	28,276	2,143,431	0	45	—	366
August	2,488,016	146,000	9,016	7	175,928	—	24,889	2,294,470	0	516	—	193,509
September	2,487,541	0	8,541		7,446	55	23,670	2,278,301	0	16,203	5	487
October	2,541,283	59,000	3,283	35	73,654	—	19,408	2,332,547	0	78	—	193,533
November	2,712,734	168,000	6,734	33	191,377	—	20,203	2,503,721	0	845	—	567
December	2,744,358	26,000	12,358		12,026	28,694	25,042	2,516,399	0	17,288	2,510	820
1942												
January	2,775,418	39,000	4,418	18	75,307	—	43,104	2,548,602	0	96	—	1,257
February	2,939,810	152,000	16,810	37	202,170	—	37,178	2,713,594	0	707	—	1,326

<sup>1</sup> Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account, in which are held moneys deposited by the Railroad Retirement Board and from which the Secretary of the Treasury makes benefit payments as certified by the Railroad Retirement Board. Trust fund maintains separate account for each State agency, in which are held all moneys deposited from State unemployment funds and from which State agencies withdraw amounts as required for benefit payments.

<sup>2</sup> Minus figures represent certificates redeemed.

<sup>3</sup> Interest on redeemed Treasury certificates, received by fund at time of redemption but credited to separate book accounts only in last month of each quarter.

<sup>4</sup> Includes transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account.

<sup>5</sup> Includes amounts certified to the State of Connecticut (see footnote 7).

<sup>6</sup> Includes transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund in accordance with amendments of Oct. 10, 1940, to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act amounting to \$7,500,000 in January 1941, \$3,900,000 in July 1941, and \$667 in August 1941.

<sup>7</sup> Certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the State of Connecticut for payment into railroad unemployment insurance account in accordance with sec. 13 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

# Bibliography on War Measures of Foreign Countries in Social Insurance and Related Fields

Prepared by FRED SAFIER AND ARTHUR F. ACKERMANN \*

*The present war has had a decided impact on the social insurances and other social services of belligerent as well as neutral countries. New needs have required new services and older services have been modified to meet new conditions. This bibliography cites some of the regulations, orders, and other official documents which reflect these changes and also some of the books, articles, and reports dealing with them. The list is intended to be suggestive rather than exhaustive, and the student will find additional references in the publications cited.*

## Social Insurance

"Adjustment of Social Insurance Schemes to War Conditions," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 40, No. 6 (December 1939), pp. 779-794.

"Social Insurance Abroad," *Survey Midmonthly*, Vol. 76, No. 11 (November 1940), p. 334.

"Social Insurance and Related Measures in Wartime Europe," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 21-24.

### Great Britain

"Britain Abolishes the Household Means Test," *Social Service Review*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (September 1941), pp. 533-541.

"Changes in Great Britain," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 42, Nos. 4-5 (October-November 1940), pp. 271-277.

"The End of the Household Means Test in Great Britain," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 43, No. 6 (June 1941), pp. 627-644.

"The Future of Social Insurance," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1532 (Sept. 25, 1941), pp. 457-458; No. 1533 (Oct. 2, 1941), pp. 472-473; No. 1534 (Oct. 9, 1941), pp. 484-485; No. 1535 (Oct. 16, 1941), pp. 496-497, 502.

*Handbook*, Ministry of Labour and National Service, London, 1941, 20 pp. A summary of the main functions of the Ministry in time of war.

"Modification of British Health Insurance and Pensions," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 3 (March 1940), pp. 609-612.

*Twentieth Annual Report for the period ended March 31, 1939*, Ministry of Health, Cmd. 6089, H. M. Stationery Office, 1939, 312 pp.

"War Adaptation of Social Insurance in Great Britain," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 8 (Nov. 20, 1939), pp. 216-219.

"War Needs Force Social Security Expansion in England," *Social Security*, Vol. 14, No. 7 (September-October 1940), pp. 1-7.

"War Savings (Determination of Needs) Bill," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1475 (Aug. 22, 1940), pp. 472-473.

\*Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Analysis Division.

"War's Aftermath and Insurance," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1518 (June 19, 1941), pp. 202-293.

### France

"Arrêté Fixant les Conditions d'Organisation et de Fonctionnement des Caisses et Autorités d'Assurances Sociales du Régime Spécial d'Alsace et de Lorraine Durant une Période des Hostilités," *Journal Officiel* (Jan. 12, 1940), p. 319.

"Les Assurances Sociales dans la Tourmente," *Bulletin Mensuel des Allocations Familiales et des Assurances Sociales*, No. 149 (May-July 1, 1940), pp. 88-91.

"Les Assurances Sociales Pendant la Guerre," *Le Médecin de France*, Vol. 49, No. 20 (December 1939), pp. 1004-1006.

"Décret Relatif à la Répartition des Primes et des Charges en Matière d'Assurance Contre les Accidents du Travail Résultant de Faits de Guerre," *Journal Officiel* (May 29, 1940), p. 4024.

"Décret Tendant à Suspender les Pensions d'Invalidité aux Assurés Sociaux Appelés et Maintenus sous les Drapeaux," *Bulletin de Documentation de l'Union des Caisses d'Assurances Sociales de la Région Parisienne*, Vol. 7, No. 235 (Jan. 10, 1940), p. 236.

"Effects of the War on Social Insurance in France," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (October 1939), pp. 69-71.

"Le Fonctionnement des Assurances Sociales Pendant la Guerre," *Bulletin Mensuel des Allocations Familiales et des Assurances Sociales*, Vol. 12, No. 142 (October 1939), pp. 166-171.

"Die französische Sozialversicherung," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, No. 6 (Mar. 15, 1941), pp. 108-114.

"Loi du 23 Février 1941 Relative aux Dates d'Échéance des Pensions de Vieillesse et d'Invalidité Dues en Application de la Législation sur les Assurances Sociales ou sur les Retraites Ouvrières et Paysannes," *Revue Générale des Accidents du Travail des Assurances Sociales et des Allocations Familiales*, Vol. 14, Nos. 3-4 (March-April 1941), p. 51.

"Paiement des Pensions des Retraites Évacuées," *La Tribune des Fonctionnaires et des Retraites*, No. 7, Série de Guerre (May 18, 1940), p. 4.

"La Situation des Assurés Mobilisés," *Bulletin Mensuel des Allocations Familiales et des Assurances Sociales*, Vol. 12, No. 137 (May 1939), pp. 88-89.

"Sur les Arrêts de la Cour de Cassation des 21 Février 1939 et 12 Février 1940 Concernant l'Incorporation de la Cotisation Patronale aux Assurances Sociales et des Allocations Familiales au Salaire de l'Ouvrier Victime d'un Accident du Travail," *Revue Générale des Accidents du Travail des Assurances Sociales et des Allocations Familiales*, Vol. 14, Nos. 3-4 (March-April 1941), pp. 42-47.

#### Germany

"Adaptation of German Social Insurance to War Conditions," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 6 (December 1941), pp. 1438-1441.

"Adjustment of Social Insurance Systems in Germany to War Conditions," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 6 (December 1941), pp. 1438-1441.

"Anrechnung von Kriegsdienstzeiten nach § 128 des Österreichischen Angestelltenversicherungsgesetzes," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 6 (Feb. 25, 1940), p. II 81.

"Die Anrechnung von Militär- und Arbeitsdienst in den Rentenversicherungen der Arbeiter und Angestellten," *Die Arbeiter-Versorgung*, Vol. 56, No. 28 (Oct. 15, 1939), pp. 497-502.

"Die Entwicklung der Sozialversicherung in den letzten Jahren und ihre Gestaltung im Kriege," *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft*, Vol. 40, No. 1 (February 1940), pp. 77-84.

"Das Gesetz über weitere Massnahmen in der Reichsversicherung aus Anlass des Krieges," *Die Arbeiter-Versorgung*, Vol. 58, No. 3 (Feb. 1, 1941), pp. 40-45.

"Das Gesetz über weitere Massnahmen in der Reichsversicherung aus Anlass des Krieges," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 3 (Feb. 1, 1941), pp. 41-46.

"Insurance Under the Nazis," *The Economist*, London, Vol. 141, No. 5114 (Aug. 30, 1941), pp. 267-269.

"Krieg und Rentenversicherung," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 19, No. 32 (Nov. 15, 1939), pp. 512-513.

"Krieg und Sozialversicherung," *Zentralblatt für Reichsversicherung und Reichsversorgung*, Vol. 10, Nos. 23-24 (Dec. 1-15, 1939), pp. 393-395.

"Kriegsverordnungen und Sozialversicherung," *Die Reichsversicherung*, Vol. 13, Nos. 9-10 (1939), pp. 250-257.

"Kriegswirtschaftliche Massnahmen in der Sozialversicherung," *Volkstümliche Zeitschrift für die gesamte Sozialversicherung*, Vol. 45, Nos. 21-22 (Nov. 3, 1939), pp. 265-266.

"Pension Insurance Adjustments in Germany," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 45, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 96-97.

"Rentenversicherung der Arbeiter und Angestellten während des besonderen Einsatzes der Wehrmacht," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 26, Ed. A, No. 29 (Nov. 1, 1939), pp. 946-947.

"Sechste Durchführungsverordnung zur Notdienstverordnung vom 22. Mai 1940 (Zusätzliche Alters- und Hinterbliebenenversorgung bei Heranziehung zum langfristigen Notdienst)," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 16 (June 5, 1940), p. II 169.

"Simplification of Wage Deductions in Germany,"

*Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 5 (November 1941), pp. 1288-1289.

"Soziale Versicherung der als Erntehelfer eingesetzten Schuljugend," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 6 (Feb. 25, 1940), p. II 80.

"Die sozialen Verbesserungen auf dem Gebiete der Reichsversicherung zugunsten der Rentner und Kriegsopfer anlässlich des 50. Geburtstages des Führers und Reichskanzlers," *Zentralblatt für Reichsversicherung und Reichsversorgung*, Nos. 10-11 (May-June 1939), pp. 185-189.

"Die Sozialversicherung der einberufenen Luftschutzdienstpflichtigen," *Die Arbeiter-Versorgung*, Vol. 56, No. 31 (Dec. 1, 1939), pp. 545-546.

"Sozialversicherung der einberufenen Luftschutzdienstpflichtigen," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 27, Ed. A, No. 18 (Sept. 15, 1940), p. 387.

"Die Sozialversicherung der Notdienstpflichtigen," *Die Arbeiter-Versorgung*, Vol. 56, No. 29 (Nov. 1, 1939), pp. 513-515.

"Die Sozialversicherung im Kriege," *Die Deutsche Ersatzkasse*, Vol. 12, No. 11 (Nov. 15, 1939), pp. 145-147.

"Die Sozialversicherung im Kriege," *Monatshefte für National-Sozialistische Sozialpolitik*, Vol. 6, Nos. 19-20 (Oct. 25, 1939), pp. 406-408.

"Die Sozialversicherung im Kriege," *Zentralblatt für Reichsversicherung und Reichsversorgung*, Vol. 10, Nos. 21-22 (Sept. 1-15, 1939), pp. 276-283.

"Sozialversicherung und Krieg," *Blätter für öffentliche Fürsorge*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Jan. 1, 1940), pp. 6-9; No. 2 (Jan. 15, 1940), pp. 17-18; No. 3 (Feb. 1, 1940), pp. 21-23; No. 4 (Feb. 15, 1940), pp. 33-34.

"Verordnung über die Rentenversicherung und die knappschaftliche Pensionsversicherung der Arbeiter und Angestellten im öffentlichen Dienst während des besonderen Einsatzes der Wehrmacht, vom 22. Januar 1940," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (Feb. 5, 1940), p. II 50.

"Wartime Measures in German Pension Insurance," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (December 1939), p. 319.

*Wehrdienst, Reichsarbeitsdienst und Sozialversicherung*, by Willy Wagner (Wege zur Kassenpraxis), Langwort, 1939, 129 pp.

"Wehrdienst und Ersatzzeiten in der Invaliden- und Angestelltenversicherung," *Die Arbeiter-Versorgung*, Vol. 57, No. 17 (Sept. 1, 1940), pp. 289-293.

"Wehrdienst und Rentenversicherung," *Zentralblatt für Reichsversicherung und Reichsversorgung*, Vol. 11, Nos. 1-2 (Jan. 1-15, 1940), pp. 1-6.

*Zahlen zur gegenwärtigen reichsgesetzlichen Alters- und Invalidenversicherung*, Arbeitswissenschaft Institut, Berlin, 1940, 112 pp.

"Zweite Ergänzungbestimmungen zu der Verordnung über die Sozialversicherung der einberufenen Luftschutzdienstpflichtigen," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 27, Ed. A, No. 10 (May 15, 1940), p. 201.

"Zweite Verordnung über die Rentenversicherung der Arbeiter und der Angestellten sowie die knappschaftliche

Pensionsversicherung während des besonderen Einsatzes der Wehrmacht," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 13 (May 5, 1940), p. II 136.

#### Other Countries

AUSTRALIA: *Invalid and Old-Age Pensions in Australia, 12 Months Ended June 30, 1940*, Australian Pensions Department, 1940, 11 pp.

BELGIUM: "Adjustment of Voluntary Social Insurance to the Effects of Mobilization in Belgium," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 8 (Feb. 19, 1940), pp. 169-170.

BULGARIA: "Maintenance of Insurance Rights During Military Service in Bulgaria," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 15 (Oct. 30, 1939), pp. 134-135.

BULGARIA: "Wages and Insurance Rights of Mobilised Workers in Bulgaria," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 13 (Mar. 25, 1940), p. 304.

CANADA: *Report on the Enforcement of the Old Age Pensions Act . . . the Blind Persons Aid Act . . . and the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act*, Department of Labour, Quebec, 1941, 47 pp.

CANADA: *Sixth Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Old-Age Pensions Board, for the Year Ending November 30, 1939*, Halifax, 1940, 23 pp.

JAPAN: "Extension of Social Insurance in Japan," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 6 (Feb. 5, 1940), p. 116.

JAPAN: "New Social Insurance Schemes in Japan," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 71, No. 9 (Aug. 28, 1939), pp. 288-289.

JAPAN: "New Social Insurance Systems in Japan," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), pp. 1395-1396.

JAPAN: "Proposed Old-Age Pensions Scheme for Industrial Workers in Japan," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 3 (Apr. 15, 1940), p. 58.

NETHERLANDS: "Social Insurance in Wartime in the Netherlands," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (Oct. 30, 1939), pp. 132-134.

RUMANIA: "Asigurarea Sociale in Temp de Razboiu," *Bulletinul Oficial al Asigurarilor Sociale*, Vol. 5, Nos. 11-12 (February-March 1941), pp. 955-982.

SWITZERLAND: "Sozialversicherung und Kriegszeit," *Schweizerische Krankenkassen-Zeitung*, Vol. 32, No. 12 (June 16, 1940), pp. 134-135.

### Health Insurance and Related Measures

#### Great Britain

"Abnormal Benefit Claims," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1456 (Apr. 11, 1940), pp. 1-2.

"Additional Benefits Amendment Regulations, 1940," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1467 (June 27, 1940), p. 379.

"Administration of the National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation act, 1941," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1540

(Nov. 20, 1941), pp. 560-561, 564; No. 1542 (Dec. 4, 1941), p. 584.

"Approved Societies Amendment Regulations, 1940," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1480 (Sept. 26, 1940), p. 534; Vol. 30, No. 1504 (Mar. 13, 1941), p. 123.

"Approved Societies' New Year Problems," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1495 (Jan. 9, 1941), pp. 12-15.

"Changes Coming in Health Insurance," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1515 (May 29, 1941), pp. 253-255.

"Changes on January 5, 1942," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1544 (Dec. 18, 1941), pp. 601-602.

"Circular A. S. 332: Advice and Instructions for Societies," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1528 (Aug. 28, 1941), pp. 409-410.

"Circular A. S. 324: Guidance for Societies on R. M. O. Service, etc.," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1453 (Mar. 21, 1940), pp. 179-181.

"Circulars A. S. 328 and A. S. 329," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1513 (May 15, 1941), pp. 229-231; No. 1514 (May 22, 1941), pp. 241-242; No. 1516 (June 5, 1941), pp. 265-266.

"Coordination of the Health Services," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1450 (Feb. 29, 1940), pp. 129-130.

"Dental Benefit Amendment Regulations, 1941," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1534 (Oct. 9, 1941), p. 492.

"Disablement Pensions—Effect on Benefits," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1465 (June 13, 1940), pp. 345-346.

"Effect of War on Approved Society Administration," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1457 (Apr. 18, 1940), pp. 243-245.

"Emergency Payment of Benefit Regulations, 1940," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1455 (Apr. 4, 1940), p. 210.

"Emergency Provisions Act: Prolongation of Pensions Insurance," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 28, No. 1429 (Oct. 5, 1939), pp. 761-762.

"An Examination of the New Bill—Part I & II," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1525 (Aug. 7, 1941), pp. 373-374; No. 1526 (Aug. 14, 1941), pp. 385-386.

"An Examination of the New Legislation," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1529 (Sept. 4, 1941), pp. 421-422.

"Future of Cash Benefits," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1524 (July 31, 1941), pp. 361-362.

"The Future of Health Insurance," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1521 (July 10, 1941), pp. 325-326.

"Increasing National Health Insurance Benefits," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1495 (Jan. 9, 1941), p. 23.

"Insurance Maintained Solely Under Section 19(2)," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1445 (Jan. 25, 1940), pp. 49-51.

"Medical Benefit for Dependents of Men of the Forces," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1491 (Dec. 12, 1940), pp. 661-662.

"More War-Time Problems for A. S. Officials," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1490 (Dec. 5, 1940), pp. 529-531.

*National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939, 2 and 3 Geo. 6, Ch. 84, H. M. Stationery Office, September 3, 1939.*

"National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 28, No. 1426 (Sept. 14, 1939), pp. 713-715, 728-729; No. 1435 (Nov. 16, 1939), pp. 857-859.

"National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions, Transitional Regulations, 1940," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1472 (Aug. 1, 1940), pp. 440-441, 443; No. 1473 (Aug. 8, 1940), pp. 453-455.

"National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Bill," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1522 (July 17, 1941), pp. 340-341, 344-345.

*National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Bill, 1941. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of Part 1 of the Bill, Ministry of Health, Cmd. 6290, H. M. Stationery Office, 1941, 10 pp.*

"The National Health Insurance (Navy, Army, Air Force Auxiliary Services) Amendment Regulations, 1941, Dated March 24, 1941, Made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, The Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland Under the National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6, Ch. 84)," *Provisional and Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941* (No. 565), H. M. Stationery Office, 1940.

"National Health Insurance (Navy, Army and Air Force Auxiliary Services) Regulations, dated December 20, 1939," *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939* (No. 1852), H. M. Stationery Office, 1940.

"National Health Insurance (Navy, Army and Air Force) Amendment Regulations, dated December 20, 1939," *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939* (No. 1854), H. M. Stationery Office.

"National Health Insurance (Reserve Forces) Regulations, dated December 20, 1939," *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939* (No. 1851), H. M. Stationery Office, 1940.

"National Health Insurance for Blackcoats," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1522 (July 17, 1941), p. 339.

*National Health, Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions and Unemployment Insurance of Personnel and of the Royal Air Force (Including the Air Force Reserve, Special Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force), Air Ministry, Publication 980 3d ed., H. M. Stationery Office, 1936, 17 pp.*

"Navy, Army and Air Force Amendment Regulations,

1940," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1487 (Nov. 14, 1940), p. 620.

"The 1940 Transitional Regulations," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1472 (Aug. 1, 1940), pp. 433-436.

"Payment for Emergency Dental Treatment," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1487 (Nov. 14, 1940), pp. 616-617.

"Persons Engaged in War Occupations—Group I," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1544 (Dec. 18, 1941), p. 606.

"Plea for War Bonus for Insurance Practitioners," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1544 (Dec. 18, 1941), pp. 604-605, 612.

"The Present Position Examined," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1463 (May 30, 1940), pp. 321-323.

"Problems Arising from War-Time Legislation," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1520 (July 3, 1941), pp. 316-317.

"Proposes Medical Benefit for Dependents," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1484 (Oct. 24, 1940), pp. 579, 587.

"The Range of Medical Service," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1493 (Dec. 26, 1940), pp. 689-691; Vol. 30, No. 1494 (Jan. 2, 1941), pp. 1-3.

"Reserve Forces Regulations, 1940," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1467 (June 27, 1940), pp. 377, 379.

"A Review of Circular A. S. 332," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1530 (Sept. 11, 1941), pp. 433-435.

"R. M. O. Scheme Resumed on Restricted Scale," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1452 (Mar. 14, 1940), p. 168.

"Service Men Returning Home. Reinstatement on Practitioners' Lists," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1461 (May 16, 1940), p. 299.

"Sickness Experience in War-Time," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1488 (Nov. 21, 1940), pp. 625-627.

"Societies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill: Second Reading Debate in the House of Commons," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1455 (Apr. 4, 1940), pp. 212-215.

"Some Effects of the War on National Health Insurance Finances," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 28, No. 1437 (Nov. 30, 1939), p. 897.

"Text of Circular A. S. 328," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1495 (Jan. 9, 1941), pp. 16-17, 20-22.

"Text of Circular A. S. 329," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1511 (May 1, 1941), pp. 208-209, 214.

"Text of Circular A. S. 331," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1521 (July 10, 1941), pp. 328-329, 333-334.

"Text of the Societies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1940," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1461 (May 16, 1940), pp. 304-305, 307.

"War Increase in Dental Benefit Charges," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1539 (Nov. 13, 1941), pp. 541-542.

"War Occupations Regulations, 1939," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 28, No. 1437 (Nov. 30, 1939), pp. 903-904.

"Wartime Insurance Medical Service in Great Britain," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 10 (Mar. 4, 1940), pp. 222-224.

#### New Zealand

"Medical Benefit for All in New Zealand," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1515 (May 29, 1941), p. 256.

*The Medical Profession and Social Security Medical Services*, by J. P. S. Jamieson, Wellington Commercial Printing Co., Ltd., 1941, 15 pp.

"More About the New Zealand Scheme; Hospital Benefits Under the Social Security Act," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1442 (Jan. 4, 1940), p. 14.

"Nouvelle Zélande—l'Assistance Hospitalière," *Bulletin de Documentation de l'Union des Caisses d'Assurances Sociales de la Région Parisienne*, Vol. 7, No. 236 (Jan. 20, 1940), p. 23.

"The Social Security (Medical Benefits) Regulations, 1941," (Order in Council Serial No. 1941/24; Regulations dated Feb. 19, 1941), Government Printer, 1941, 15 pp.

#### Germany

"Anordnung über die Honorarverteilung der Kassenärztlichen Vereinigung Deutschlands während des Krieges," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 26, Ed. A, No. 30 (Nov. 15, 1939), p. 992.

"Anwendung des § 189 Abs. 1 RVO. bei Notdienstpflichtigen und Luftschutzdienstpflichtigen," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 27, Ed. A, No. 19 (Oct. 1, 1940), p. 409.

"Die Arbeit der Krankenkassen im Kriege," *National-Sozialistische Beamte-Zeitung der Sozialversicherungsbeamte*, No. 23 (Nov. 12, 1939), pp. 673-674.

"Der Aufbau der Krankenversicherung für Kriegshinterbliebene," *Der Arbeiter-Versorgung*, Vol. 56, No. 22 (Aug. 1, 1939), pp. 395-398.

"Befreiung der D.R.K.-Schwestern von der Kranken- und Arbeitslosenversicherungspflicht," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 7 (Apr. 1, 1941), p. 134.

"Beginn und Ende einer Einberufung zum Wehrdienst," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 8 (Apr. 15, 1941), pp. 145-147.

"Bestimmung über die Beiträge zur Krankenversicherung bei Notdienstpflichtigen und Luftschutzdienstpflichtigen," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 27, Ed. A, No. 19 (Oct. 1, 1940), pp. 406-407.

"Durchführung der Krankenversicherung für Kriegshinterbliebene," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 27, Ed. A, No. 18 (Sept. 15, 1940), p. 387.

"Erlass über die Barleistungen der Krankenversicherung bei Kurzarbeit vom 3. Mai 1940," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 14 (May 15, 1940), pp. II 146-147.

"Familienhilfeanspruch nach § 209b der RVO. bei Gefallenen," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 2 (Jan. 15, 1941), p. 31.

"Kassenzuständigkeit der zur Wehrmacht Eingezogenen," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 2 (Jan. 15, 1941), pp. 31-32.

"Krankenversicherung der für begrenzte Zeit Dienstverpflichteten bei Einberufung zum Wehrdienst (§ 209b RVO.); hier: Zuständiger Versicherungsträger," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 16 (June 5, 1940), p. II 172.

"Krankenversicherung der Gefolgschaftsmitglieder der Wehrmacht und des Reichsarbeitsdienstes," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 18 (June 25, 1940), p. II 193.

"Die Krankenversicherung der Kriegshinterbliebenen," *Die Innungskrankenkasse*, No. 16 (Aug. 16, 1939), pp. 263-266.

"Krankenversicherung für Kriegshinterbliebene," *Monatshefte für National-Sozialistische Sozialpolitik*, Vol. 6, No. 15 (Aug. 10, 1939), pp. 339-341.

"Die Krankenversicherung für Kriegshinterbliebene," *Die Arbeiter-Versorgung*, No. 16 (June 1, 1939), pp. 300-303.

"Die Krankenversicherung für Kriegshinterbliebene," *Volkstümliche Zeitschrift für die gesamte Sozialversicherung*, Vol. 45, Nos. 15-16 (Aug. 10, 1939), pp. 204-209.

"Krankenversicherung für Kriegshinterbliebene," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 16 (June 5, 1940), pp. II 171-172.

"Die Krankenversicherung im Kriege," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 19, No. 32 (Nov. 15, 1939), pp. IV 508-511.

"Die Krankenversicherung im Kriege," *Die Landkrankenkasse*, Vol. 25, No. 21 (Dec. 16, 1939), pp. 641-652.

"Krankenversicherung der Luftschutzdienstpflchtigen," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 6 (Feb. 25, 1940), p. II 81.

"Krankenversicherung der Notdienstpflchtigen; hier: Befreiung von der Krankenscheingebühr und dem Arzneikostenanteil für Die unter § 4 Nr. 2 der zweiten Durchführungsverordnung zur Notdienstverordnung (Sozialversicherung der Notdienstpflchtigen) fallenden Personen," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 7 (Mar. 5, 1940), p. II 90.

"Das Krankenversicherungsverhältnis Einberufener," *Die Deutsche Ersatzkasse*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Feb. 10, 1940), pp. 24, 25-28.

"Kriegshinterbliebenenversicherung,—Ausgleichstock 33§ des Reichsabkommens vom 5.5.39.," *Die Arbeiter-Versorgung*, Vol. 56, No. 22 (Aug. 1, 1939), pp. 404-405.

"Kriegsmassnahmen in der Krankenversicherung," *Die Betriebskrankenkasse*, Vol. 32, No. 21 (Nov. 10, 1939), pp. 433-444; No. 22 (Nov. 25, 1939), pp. 445-456; No. 23 (Dec. 10, 1939), pp. 460-468; Vol. 33, No. 5 (Mar. 10, 1940), pp. 53-61; No. 6 (Mar. 25, 1940), pp. 69-73.

"Kriegssterbegeld," *Die Deutsche Ersatzkasse*, Vol. 12, No. 11 (Nov. 15, 1939), pp. 148-149.

"Die Nachversicherung von Soldaten und Arbeitsdienstmännern," *Die Arbeiter-Versorgung*, Vol. 56, No. 24 (Aug. 21, 1939), pp. 425-429.

"Die Neuordnung der Arbeitsverhältnisse in der Krankenpflege," *Monatshefte für National-Sozialistische Sozialpolitik*, Vol. 7, Nos. 3-4 (Feb. 25, 1940), pp. 35-39.

"Das Recht der Krankenversicherung im Kriege," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (Feb. 15, 1940), pp. 58-69; No. 10 (May 15, 1940), pp. 187-195; No. 20 (Oct. 15, 1940), pp. 425-429; No. 21 (Nov. 1, 1940), pp. 439-449; Vol. 28, No. 8 (Apr. 15, 1941), pp. 147-159.

"Das Ruhen der Kassenmitgliedschaft bei Notdienstpflicht, Dienstverpflichtung und Luftschutzdienstpflicht," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 5 (Mar. 1, 1941), pp. 81-84.

"Sickness and Maternity Insurance in Germany; Extension to Survivors of Ex-Service Men," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 70, No. 13 (June 26, 1939), pp. 884-885.

"Sterbegeld aus der Krankenversicherung," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 2 (Jan. 15, 1941), p. 39.

"Verbesserungen in der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 11 (June 1, 1941), pp. 205-209, 214-215.

"Verletzung von Versicherten durch Fliegerangriff," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 5 (Mar. 1, 1941), p. 19.

"Verordnung über die Nichtbesteuerung der Zuschläge für Mehrarbeit und für Sonntags-, Feiertags- und Nacharbeit," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 2 (Jan. 15, 1941), p. 34.

"Wartime Measures in German Sickness Insurance," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 71, No. 13 (Sept. 25, 1939), pp. 371-373.

"Wehrdienst und § 209b RVO," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 27, Ed. A, No. 10 (May 15, 1940), pp. 184-187.

#### Other Countries

ITALY: "Sickness Insurance for Industrial Workers in Italy," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 12 (Mar. 18, 1940), pp. 268-269.

NETHERLANDS: "Sickness Insurance in the Netherlands," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 8 (May 20, 1940), pp. 179-180.

USSR: "Insurance Doctors in the Soviet Union," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 4 (Apr. 22, 1940), pp. 78-79.

## Unemployment Insurance

CANADA: "Another Bastion in Internal Defences," *Canadian Welfare*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (September-October 1940), pp. 37-42.

CANADA: *Implications for the Social Services in the Report on Dominion-Provincial Relations*, Canadian Welfare Council, 1941. Part I: "The Rowell-Sirois Report and the Social Services in Summary," by H. M. Cassidy, Publication No. 101; Part II: "Administrative Implications re Unemployment Insurance, Employment Services and Unemployment Aid," by L. C. Marsh and Charlotte Whitton, Publication No. 102.

CANADA: "Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations: Recommendations Concerning Unemployment Insurance, Labor Regulations, etc.," *The Labour Gazette*, Vol. 40, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 545-554.

CANADA: "Unemployment Insurance in Canada," *The Labour Gazette*, Vol. 41, No. 10 (October 1941), pp. 1253-1255.

GERMANY: "Arbeitslosenversicherung von Handwerkslehrlingen bei Einberufung des Meisters zum Wehrdienst," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 7 (Mar. 5, 1940), p. 184.

GREAT BRITAIN: "New Unemployment Insurance Bill: Black-Coats Earning up to £8 per Week Now Included," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1468 (July 4, 1940), p. 386.

GREAT BRITAIN: *Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939*, 2 and 3 Geo. 6, Ch. 92, H. M. Stationery Office, September 1939.

GREAT BRITAIN: "Unemployment Insurance Emergency Powers (Amendment) Regulations, 1941," *Statutory Rules and Orders* (No. 2152), 1941.

GREAT BRITAIN: "Wartime Modification of British Unemployment Insurance System," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), pp. 1376-1379.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: "The Situation in South Africa (Unemployment Benefit Fund; Wartime Measures)," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 11 (Mar. 11, 1940), pp. 243-245.

## Noncontributory Pensions for Aged Persons and Widows

#### Great Britain

"British Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 51, No. 1 (July 1940), p. 70.

"Circular A. S. 326: Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1468 (July 4, 1940), pp. 384-385, 389-391; No. 1469 (July 11, 1940), pp. 393-394, 395.

"Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1457 (Apr. 18, 1940), pp. 241-242; No. 1460 (May 9, 1940), pp. 285-287.

*Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940*, Ministry of Health, Cmd. 6204, H. M. Stationery Office, 1940, 8 pp. Explanatory memorandum on the draft supplementary pensions regulations.

"Old-Age Pensions Amendments in Great Britain," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (May 13, 1940), pp. 152-153.

"Widows' Pensions," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1544 (Dec. 18, 1941), p. 611.

## Family Allowances

"Family Allowances," *Labour Research*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (February 1941), pp. 27-28.

"Recent Developments in Compulsory Systems of Family Allowances," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 41, No. 4 (April 1940), pp. 337-360.

"Recent Developments in the Family-Allowance Movement," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 4 (April 1940), pp. 867-868.

#### Great Britain

"Family Allowances," *Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law*, Vol. 22, No. 4 (November 1940), pp. 199-202.

*Family Allowances*, by "The Lancet," an Aylesbury Broadside, London and Aylesbury, 1940, 32 pp.

"Family Allowances," *The Statist*, Vol. 134, No. 3248 (May 25, 1940), pp. 559-560.

"Family Allowances in Theory and Practice," *The Accountants' Magazine*, Vol. 54, No. 431 (January 1940), pp. 16-20.

"Family Allowances in Wartime," *Fabian Quarterly*, No. 27 (Autumn 1940), pp. 4-9.

"Increased Dependents' Allowances in Great Britain," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, Nos. 11-13 (June 10-24, 1940), pp. 234-235.

"The War-Time Case for Family Allowances," *Labour Management*, Vol. 22, No. 239 (June 1940), pp. 95-96.

#### France

"Les Allocations Familiales au lendemain de la Guerre," *Bulletin Mensuel des Allocations Familiales et des Assurances Sociales*, Vol. 13, No. 149 (May-July 1940), pp. 84-85.

"L'Application de la Code de la Famille," *Bulletin Mensuel des Allocations Familiales et des Assurances Sociales*, Vol. 13, No. 148 (April 1940), pp. 64-67.

"Arrêtés Relatifs à la Détermination des Salaires Moyens Mensuels Départementaux Servant de Base à la Fixation des Taux d'Allocations Familiales," *Journal Officiel* (May 21, 1940), p. 3788.

"Caisse d'Allocations Familiales des Travailleurs Indépendants," *Revue Générale des Accidents du Travail des Assurances Sociales et des Allocations Familiales*, Vol. 14, Nos. 3-4 (March-April 1941), pp. 62-64.

"Circulaire Relative au Cumul des Allocations Familiales et de l'Allocation de la Mère au Foyer avec Diverses Prestations," *Journal Officiel*, (Mar. 21, 1940), p. 2102.

"Décret Relatif à l'Assistance à la Famille," *Journal Officiel* (Oct. 13, 1940), p. 5275.

"Dispositions Constitutionnelles en Faveur de la Famille," *Bulletin Mensuel des Allocations Familiales et des Assurances Sociales*, Vol. 13, No. 148 (April 1940), p. 79.

"Extension du Régime des Allocations Familiales," *Revue Générale des Accidents du Travail des Assurances Sociales et des Allocations Familiales*, Vol. 13, Nos. 7-9 (July-September 1940), pp. 17-19.

"Family Allowances and Social Conditions Call for a System of Grants: How the French Scheme Works," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1443 (Jan. 11, 1940), pp. 28-29.

"Quelques Suggestions Pratiques sur le Rôle des Caisses d'Allocations Familiales dans le Moment Présent," *Bulletin Mensuel des Allocations Familiales et des Assurances Sociales*, Vol. 13, No. 149 (May-July 1940), pp. 85-87.

"Recueil des Lois, Décrets, Arrêtés et Circulaires Publié 'J. O.' du 1 Avril 1940 au 31 Décembre 1940," *Revue Générale des Accidents du Travail des Assurances Sociales et des Allocations Familiales*, Vol. 13, Nos. 11-12 (November-December 1940), pp. 16-40.

"Wartime Family Allowances in France," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 5 (Jan. 29, 1940), pp. 87-88.

#### Germany

"Auswendungen für die Familienhilfe nach § 209b Abs. 3 RVO.; hier: Beitragspflicht freiwilliger Mitglieder

bei unterlassener Meldung des Einsatzes," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 27, Ed. A, No. 18 (Sept. 15, 1940), p. 388.

"Ersatz für Auswendungen für die Familienhilfe nach § 209b Abs. 3 RVO.," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 27, Ed. A, No. 18 (Sept. 15, 1940), p. 387.

"Familienhilfe für uneheliche Kinder," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 5 (Feb. 15, 1940), p. II 68.

"New Family-Allowance System in Germany," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 5 (November 1941), pp. 1289-1290.

#### Other Countries

BELGIUM: "Amendments to the Family Allowance Scheme in Belgium," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 7 (Feb. 12, 1940), p. 156.

CANADA: "Canadian System of Dependents' Allowances," *Public Welfare News*, Vol. 9, No. 10 (October 1941), pp. 6-7.

FINLAND: "Report of Finnish Government Committee on Family Allowances," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 3 (September 1941), pp. 719-720.

HUNGARY: "Family Allowances in Hungarian Agriculture," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 5 (May 1940), p. 1164.

HUNGARY: "Family Allowances in Hungary," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 2 (February 1940), pp. 360-361.

HUNGARY: "Wages in Hungarian Agriculture," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 11 (Mar. 11, 1940), pp. 248-249.

ITALY: "Hours of Work, Rest and Holidays—Family Allowances in Italian Industry and Commerce," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, Nos. 1-2 (Jan. 1-8, 1940), pp. 8-9.

ITALY: "Increase in Working Hours and Family Allowances in Italy," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 1 (January 1940), pp. 57-58.

JAPAN: "Wage Regulation and Family Allowances in Japan," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (May 13, 1940), pp. 138-139.

NETHERLANDS: "Family Allowances in the Netherlands," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (May 13, 1940), pp. 139-141.

SPAIN: "Family Allowances and Marriage Loans in Spain," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 5 (November 1941), p. 1291.

SPAIN: "Family Allowances in Spanish Agriculture," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 5 (Apr. 29, 1940), pp. 113-114.

#### Family Allowances for Mobilized Men

"Allowances to Families of Mobilized Men in European Countries," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), pp. 1362-1368; Vol. 50, No. 3 (March 1940), pp. 601-604; No. 4 (April 1940), pp. 843-844; Vol. 52, No. 1 (January 1941), pp. 90-92.

"Allowances for Families of Mobilised Men," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 40, No. 5 (November 1939), pp. 677-688.

"Foreign Provisions for the Dependents of Mobilized Men," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (April 1941), pp. 11-28.

#### Great Britain

*Addition to Family Allowance for Soldiers' Families Residing in the London Postal Area*, War Office, Army Order 3, H. M. Stationery Office, 1940, 1 p.

*Allowances for Dependents of Men Serving in H. M. Forces During the Present War*, War Office, Cmd. 6260, H. M. Stationery Office, April 1941, 4 pp.

*Allowances for Families and Dependents of Men Serving in H. M. Forces During the Present War*, War Office, Cmd. 6138, H. M. Stationery Office, 1939, 11 pp.; Cmd. 6186, H. M. Stationery Office, 1940, 8 pp.

"Allowances to Dependents of Members of British Armed Forces," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (Oct. 16, 1939), pp. 86-87; No. 13 (Dec. 25, 1939), p. 355.

"Armed Forces (The Increased Family and Dependents' Allowances)," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1483 (Oct. 17, 1940), p. 575.

*Army Dependents' Allowances*, War Office, Special Army Order 33, H. M. Stationery Office, 1940, 4 pp.

*Army Dependents' Allowances*, War Office, Army Order 110, H. M. Stationery Office, 1940, 2 pp.

*Family Allowances—Indian Families (in India, etc.)* War Office, Special Army Order 196, H. M. Stationery Office, 1940, 2 pp.

*Grant of War Pay to Soldiers*, War Office, Special Army Order 161, H. M. Stationery Office, 1940, 7 pp.

"Increases in Allowances for Soldiers," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 3 (September 1941), pp. 720-722.

"Increases in Family Allowances for British Soldiers," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 2 (February 1940), pp. 325-326.

"Soldiers' Families Still Go Short," *Labour Research*, Vol. 30, No. 12 (December 1940), pp. 182-183.

#### France

"Les Allocations Militaires aux Familles Nécessitantes," *Bulletin Mensuel des Allocations Familiales et des Assurances Sociales*, Vol. 12, No. 142 (October 1939), p. 165.

"Les Allocations Militaires Aux Familles des Mobilisés," *Bulletin Mensuel des Allocations Familiales et des Assurances Sociales*, Vol. 12, No. 144 (December 1939), pp. 205-208; Vol. 13, No. 146 (February 1940), pp. 27-28; No. 148 (April 1940), p. 67.

"Allowances to Families of Mobilised Men in France," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 71, No. 13 (Sept. 25, 1939), pp. 382-383; Vol. 72, No. 6 (Nov. 6, 1939), p. 180; Vol. 74, No. 3 (Apr. 15, 1940), p. 68.

"Protection of Mobilised Workers and their Families in the French Empire in Wartime," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 13 (Mar. 25, 1940), pp. 283-284.

#### Other Countries

BULGARIA: "Aid for Families of Mobilised Men in Bulgaria," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 10 (Dec. 4, 1939), p. 284.

BULGARIA: "Civil Mobilisation and Assistance to Families of Mobilised Men in Bulgaria," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 42, Nos. 2-3 (August-September 1940), pp. 156-157.

CANADA: *The Administration of Dependents' Allowances to the Military Forces in Canada*, Canadian Welfare Council, Military Service Memo. No. 2, Ottawa, Council House, 1941, 13 pp.

CANADA: "Allowances for Dependents in Canadian Military Forces," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 5 (November 1941), pp. 1156-1158.

CANADA: *Budgetting for the Soldier's Family*, Canadian Welfare Council, Military Service Memo. No. 4, Ottawa, Council House, 1941, 17 pp.

CANADA: "Canadian Provisions for Aid for Dependents of Members of the Army and Air Force," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (November 1941), pp. 19-24.

CANADA: *Services Auxiliary to the Forces on Active Service or in Training and Community Services Caring for Dependents of the Forces*, Canadian Welfare Council, Military Service Memo. No. 1, Ottawa, Council House, 1941, 5 pp.

CHINA: "Assistance to Families of Mobilised Men in China," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Apr. 8, 1940), p. 43.

GERMANY: "Allowances to Families of Mobilised Men in Germany," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 71, No. 13 (Sept. 25, 1939), pp. 383-384; Vol. 72, No. 13 (Dec. 25, 1939), pp. 353-354.

GREECE: "Pensions and Allowances in Greece," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 43, No. 2 (February 1941), pp. 213-214.

NETHERLANDS: "Allowances for Families of Mobilised Men in the Netherlands," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 5 (Jan. 29, 1940), p. 108.

NEW ZEALAND: "Family Allowances to Men in Armed Forces of New Zealand," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 51, No. 1 (July 1940), p. 32.

RUMANIA: "Assistance to Families of Mobilized Dockers in Rumania," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, Nos. 11-13 (June 10-24, 1940), pp. 235-236.

RUMANIA: "Assistance to Families of Mobilised Men in Rumania," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Apr. 8, 1940), pp. 43-44.

SWEDEN: "Allowances to Families of Mobilised Men in Sweden," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 42, No. 2 (August 1940), pp. 155-156.

SWITZERLAND: "Allowances for Dependents in Swiss Military Service," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 5 (November 1941), pp. 1166-1167.

SWITZERLAND: "Allowances for Men on Military Service in Switzerland," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 44, No. 1 (July 1941), pp. 100-101.

SWITZERLAND: "Compensation Scheme for Swiss Soldiers," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 4 (April 1940), pp. 847-853.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: "Provisions for Soldiers"

Dependents in South Africa," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 4 (October 1941), pp. 889-892.

USSR: "Family Allowances for Soldiers in the Soviet Union," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 2 (February 1940), p. 328.

YUGOSLAVIA: "Allowances for the Families of Mobilised Men in Yugoslavia," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 3 (Jan. 15, 1940), p. 60.

### Contracts of Employment of Mobilized Men

"Contracts of Employment of French Workers Called up for Military Service; Contracts of Employment of German Workers Called up for Military Service; Protection of Belgian Workers in the Event of Military Service; Legal Rights of Workers on Military Service in Rumania," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Sept. 18, 1939), pp. 349-353.

"Military Service and Contracts of Employment," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 40, No. 5 (November 1939), pp. 654-665; Vol. 41, No. 2 (February 1940), pp. 165-176; Vol. 42, Nos. 2-3 (August-September 1940), pp. 114-118.

"National Service and Contracts of Employment," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 42, No. 1 (July 1940), pp. 1-28.

### Specific Countries

AUSTRALIA: "Military Service and the Contract of Employment in Australia," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 8 (May 20, 1940), pp. 169-170.

FRANCE: "Décret Tendant à Exclure du Bénéfice du Décret du 21 Avril 1939, Garantissant aux Hommes Rappelés sous les Drapeaux la Reprise de leur Contrat de Travail, Certains Affectés Spéciaux Rayés de l'Affectation Spéciale par Mesure Disciplinaire," *Journal Officiel*, (Feb. 28, 1941), p. 1470.

GERMANY: "Evacuation and the Contract of Employment in Germany," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 8 (May 20, 1940), pp. 170-171.

### Rehabilitation and Reemployment of Discharged Members of Armed Forces

"Finding Jobs for Returning Soldiers," *Labor Information Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 10 (October 1941), p. 11.

### Specific Countries

AUSTRALIA: "Reinstatement of Soldiers in Civil Employment in Australia," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 4 (April 1940), p. 845.

CANADA: "Canada Adopts Exemplary Program for Demobilized Men," *Social Security*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (December 1941), pp. 1, 4.

CANADA: "Post-Discharge Plan of Rehabilitation," *The Labour Gazette*, Vol. 41, No. 10 (October 1941), pp. 1235-1236.

FRANCE: "French Measures Dealing with Unemployment," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 52, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 1184-1187.

FRANCE: "The Regulation of Employment in France:

Reinstatement of Demobilised Men," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 42, No. 6 (December 1940), p. 407.

GERMANY: "Berufsfürsorge für entlassene Soldaten und männliche Angehörige des Reichsarbeitsdienstes im und nach dem Kriege," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 32 (Nov. 15, 1940), pp. V 563-566.

JAPAN: "Rehabilitation of Disabled Service Men," *Contemporary Japan*, Vol. 8, No. 7 (September 1939), pp. 884-892.

### Military Pensions

#### Great Britain

*Order by His Majesty for Retired Pay, Pensions, Allowances and Gratuities for Members of the Air Force and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services Thereof Disabled, and for the Widows, Children and Dependants of Such Members Deceased, in Consequence of the Present War*, Ministry of Pensions, House of Commons Reports and Papers No. 160, H. M. Stationery Office, 1940, 53 pp.

"Pensions for Military War Victims in Great Britain," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (Oct. 16, 1939), pp. 67-69.

*Pensions (Navy, Army, Air Force and Mercantile Marine) Act, 1939*, 2 and 3 Geo. 6, Ch. 83, H. M. Stationery Office, September 1939.

*Royal Warrant for the Retired Pay and Pensions, etc., of Members of the Military Forces Disabled, and of the Widows, Children and Dependants of Such Members Deceased, in Consequence of the Present War*, Ministry of Pensions, H. M. Stationery Office, July 1940.

"War Pensions and Detention Allowances for the British Mercantile Marine," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, Nos. 1-2 (Jan. 1-8, 1940), pp. 13-18.

#### Other Countries

CANADA: "War Pensions in Canada," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 8 (May 20, 1940), pp. 172-178.

NEW ZEALAND: "Military Pay and War Pensions in New Zealand," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Apr. 1, 1940), pp. 10-13.

USSR: "Military Pensions in the U. S. S. R.," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 42, Nos. 2-3 (August-September 1940), pp. 152-155.

### Measures Affecting Consumers

*International Comparisons of Food Costs*, Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 24, International Labour Office, 1941, 83 pp.

"International Cost-of-Living Comparisons," *Conference Board Economic Record*, Vol. 3, No. 11 (June 11, 1941), pp. 245-256.

"Some Objectives and Problems of Price Control," *Foreign Agriculture*, Vol. 5, No. 7 (July 1941), pp. 281-298.

#### Great Britain

"The Administration of Food Distribution in War-Time—I, II," *Public Administration*, Vol. 18 No. 3 (July 1940), pp. 167-183; No. 4 (October 1940), pp. 233-248.

"Agricultural Workers and the Cost of Living," *The Accountant*, Vol. 104, No. 3455 (Feb. 22, 1941), pp. 143-144.

"British Wartime Nutrition Policies," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 52, No. 4 (April 1941), pp. 833-835.

"The Cost of Living and Wage Changes," *Economic Service Bulletin*, (London & Cambridge) Vol. 18, (January 1940), pp. 7-8.

"Cost of Living of the Working Classes," *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 104, Pt. I (1941), pp. 53-58.

"Rationing in the United Kingdom," *Foreign Agriculture*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (January 1941), pp. 13-23.

*The Shopping Basket in War Time*, The Labor Party, London, 1940, 12 pp.

*Some Experience of Economic Control in Wartime*, Barnett House Papers, No. 23, London, Oxford University Press, 1940, 38 pp.

*Statement by H. M. Government on Price Stabilisation and Industrial Policy*, Cmd. 6294, July 1941, H. M. Stationery Office, 1941, 4 pp.

"Wages and Cost of Living in Two World Wars," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 5 (November 1941), pp. 1103-1125.

"Wartime Housing and Rent Laws in Great Britain," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 3 (March 1940), pp. 608-609.

*Wartime Price Control*, New York University School of Law, Contemporary Law Pamphlets, Series 4, No. 5, 1940, 50 pp.

"War-Time Saving and Spending; a District Survey," *Economic Journal*, Vol. 50, No. 198 (June 1940), pp. 327-339.

#### Canada

*Canada and the War: Controlling the Cost of Living; the Stabilization of Prices and Wages*, Radio Broadcast of the Prime Minister, Ottawa, 1941, 12 pp.

"Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), pp. 1360-1361.

"The Cost of Living and Social Aid," *Canadian Welfare*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (November-December 1941), pp. 4-5, 44.

*Regional Changes in Living Costs, August 1939 to April 1941*, Ottawa, 4 pp.

*Prices and Price Indexes Supplement, 1940*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, King's Printer, 1941, 107 pp.

"Studies of the Cost of Living in Canada," *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (November 1941), pp. 545-558.

*The Wartime Prices and Trade Board: A Study of Consumer Protection, Under War Conditions, in Canada*, Office for Emergency Management, Bulletin No. 13, Washington, 1941, 28 pp.

#### Other Countries

**ARGENTINA:** "Argentine Wartime Legislation on Prices and Wages," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 2 (February 1940), pp. 324-325.

**FRANCE:** *La Législation sur les Loyers de Guerre*, by Ch. Ramarony, Décrets des 1 Juillet, 1 Septembre, 26 Septembre, 3 Novembre 1939 (Textes et Commentaires), Paris La Jurisprudence Immobilière, 1939, 51 pp.

**GERMANY:** "Wartime Agricultural and Food Control in Germany," *Foreign Agriculture*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (April 1940), pp. 181-217.

**JAPAN:** "Spurt in Japan's Living Costs Bears Heavily on Labor," *Far Eastern Survey*, Vol. 9, No. 11 (May 22, 1940), p. 131.

**NEW ZEALAND:** *Guaranteed Prices in Operation*, Australia, Melbourne University Press, 1939, 15 pp.

#### Measures Affecting Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions

"Economic Organisation for Total War with Special Reference to the Workers," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 42, Nos. 4-5 (October-November 1940), pp. 175-213.

"European Labor on a War Footing," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), pp. 1348-1358.

*Labor in Wartime*, by John Steuben, New York, International Publishers, 1940, 159 pp.

"Labor Problems in Time of War," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 40, No. 5 (November 1939), pp. 589-615.

*Labor Supply and National Defense*, by Peter Waelbroeck, Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 23, International Labor Office, 1941, 245 pp.

"Législation Sociale de Guerre Aperçu sur les Législations Étrangères," *Bulletin Mensuel des Allocations Familiales et des Assurances Sociales*, Vol. 13, No. 147 (March 1940), pp. 41-44.

*La Legislazione Sociale di Guerra*, by Bruno Biagi, Rome, Instituto Nazionale Fascista della Provvidenza Sociale, 1939, 51 pp. (Appendix to *Le Assicurazioni Sociale*, September-October 1939).

"The Problem of Agricultural Labour," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 42, Nos. 2-3 (August-September 1940), pp. 95-107.

"Social Legislation in Wartime," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 40, No. 5 (November 1939), pp. 641-687.

"Social Legislation in Wartime: Requisitioning of Labour," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 41, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 582-608.

*Studies in War Economics*, International Labour Office, Studies and Reports, Series B, No. 33, 1941, 199 pp.

*The Utilization and Training of Labor Under War Conditions*, Institution of Production Engineers, London, 1941, 15 pp.

*War Control of Labor—Measures used by England, France, and Germany*, National Association of Manufacturers, New York, 1940, 11 pp.

"Wartime Conscription and Control of Labor," *Harvard Law Review*, Vol. 54, No. 1 (November 1940), pp. 50-104.

*Wartime Development in Government-Employer-Worker Collaboration*, International Labour Office, Montreal, 1941, 152 pp. (Conference of the International Labour Office, New York, October 1941).

## **Great Britain**

"Agricultural Wages (Regulation, April 1940)," *Statutory Rules and Orders*, H. M. Stationery Office, May 1940.

*The British Labor Exchange, Keystone of Man Power Supply for the War Effort*, by Eric H. Biddle, Chicago, American Public Welfare Association, 1941, 12 pp.

*British Man-Power*, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Drive for Victory Series, No. 1, H. M. Stationery Office, June 1940.

"The Deafened and the War Effort, Need for Training and Vocational Rehabilitation," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1493 (Dec. 26, 1940), pp. 698-699.

*Hours of Work and Maximum Output*, Ministry of Labour and National Service, H. M. Stationery Office, July 25, 1940, 4 pp.

"The Impact of War on Long-Term Unemployment in Great Britain," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 45, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 44-63.

*Labour in the Government: A Record of Social Legislation in Wartime*, London, 1941, 14 pp.

*Labour in Wartime: A Worker's Guide*, Labour Research Department, London, 1939, 64 pp.

*The Labour Situation in Great Britain, a Survey: May-October 1940*, International Labour Office, Studies and Reports, Series B, No. 34, 1941, 56 pp.

"The Mobilisation of Labour Reserves in Great Britain," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 44, No. 6 (December 1941), pp. 687-692.

"Registration for Employment Order, 1941," *The Ministry of Labour Gazette*, Vol. 49, No. 11 (November 1941), p. 212.

"Registration of Population in the United Kingdom," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), p. 1379.

*Safety, Health and Welfare of Factory Workers*, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Drive for Victory Series, No. 2, H. M. Stationery Office, January 1941.

"Social Legislation in Wartime," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 41, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 582-613.

"The Utilisation of Skilled Workers in the Armed Forces in Great Britain," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 44, No. 5 (November 1941), pp. 569-572.

"Wartime Changes in Labor Conditions in Great Britain," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 1 (January 1940), p. 52.

*Wartime Regulation of Hours of Labor and Labor Supply in Great Britain*, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, 1941, 82 pp.

"Wartime Wage Increased in Great Britain," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), p. 1372.

## **France**

"Coordination and Utilization of Labor in France," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 1 (January 1940), p. 45.

"Measures against Unemployment in France," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 43, No. 2 (February 1941), pp. 196-204.

"Overtime Pay in France," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 4 (April 1940), pp. 845-846.

"Wartime Control of Hours and Wages in France," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), p. 1368.

"Wartime Labour Legislation in France," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 7 (Feb. 12, 1940), pp. 142-145.

"Wartime Labor Regulations in France," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 3 (March 1940), pp. 605-608.

"Wartime Legislation in France," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 11 (Dec. 11, 1939), pp. 292-295; No. 13 (Dec. 25, 1939), pp. 342-343; Vol. 73, No. 5 (Jan. 29, 1940), pp. 95-99.

## **Germany**

"German Manpower," *The Economist*, London, Vol. 141, No. 5119 (Oct. 4, 1941), pp. 409-410.

*How Nazi Germany Has Mobilized and Controlled Labor*, by L. Hamburger, Pamphlet No. 24, the Brookings Institution, 1940, 63 pp.

*Labor under Nazi Rule*, by William A. Robson, Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs, No. 31, Oxford University Press, 1940, 32 pp.

"Regulation of Employment in Germany," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 41, No. 4 (April 1940), pp. 387-397.

## **Canada**

*Canadians In and Out of Work; a Survey of Economic Classes and Their Relation to the Labour Market*, by Leonard Charles Marsh, McGill Social Research Series, No. 9, Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1940, 503 pp.

"Canadian Wartime Measures," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 1 (January 1940), pp. 44-45.

"The Effect of the War on the Organization and Structure of the Canadian Employment Market; A Preliminary Study," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 43, No. 1 (January 1941), pp. 51-89.

*Industrial Relations: Paper Presented at the Fifth Conference on Industrial Relations Sponsored by Queen's University, September 18-20, Kingston, Ontario, 1940*, 48 pp.

*The Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress*, Ottawa, King's Printer, 1941, 186 pp.

*Report of Department of Labour of Canada for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1939*, Ottawa, 1940, 111 pp.

*Report of Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1941*, Ottawa, 1941, 41 pp.

"Statistics Relating to Labour Supply in Canada Under War Conditions," *The Labour Gazette*, Vol. 41, No. 10 (October 1941), pp. 1228-1231.

"Wartime Conciliation and Arbitration Measures in Canada," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 7 (Feb. 12, 1940), pp. 147-148.

## **Other Countries**

AUSTRALIA: *Digest of War Legislation in Australia*, Prepared under general editorship of M. C. Tenison Woods, Sydney, New South Wales, and Toronto, Canada, Butterworth & Co. Ltd., 1940 and 1941, loose-leaf.

AUSTRALIA: "National Security (Employment) Relations," *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Aug. 31, 1941), pp. 180-189.

AUSTRALIA: "Wartime Labour Problems in Australia," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (October 1941), pp. 389-413.

BELGIUM: "Wartime Modification of Belgian Laws on Working Hours," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), pp. 1359-1360.

FINLAND: "Compulsory Labour Service in Wartime in Finland," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 5 (Apr. 29, 1940), p. 109.

HUNGARY: "Rights of Mobilised Workers in Hungary," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (Oct. 16, 1939), pp. 66-67.

JAPAN: "Compulsory Labor Service in Japan," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), p. 1380.

NEW ZEALAND: "Wartime Labour Measures in New Zealand," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 7 (Feb. 12, 1940), pp. 142-145.

NORWAY: "Protection against Dismissal for Norwegian Workers called up for Military Service," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (Oct. 16, 1939), p. 67.

NORWAY: "Wartime Increase in Wages of Norwegian Seamen," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (December 1939), pp. 1380-1381.

PALESTINE: "The War and Unemployment in Palestine," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 3 (Apr. 15, 1940), p. 59.

RUMANIA: "Emergency Regulation of Employment in Rumania," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 42, Nos. 2-3 (August-September 1940), pp. 134-135.

SWITZERLAND: "Allowances for Loss of Wages for Mobilised Swiss Workers," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 6 (Feb. 5, 1940), pp. 129-132.

SWITZERLAND: "National Defense Work for Unemployed Persons in Switzerland," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Apr. 1, 1940), pp. 16-17.

## Medical and Social Services, Industrial Health, Workmen's Compensation, and Related Measures

### Great Britain

"Accidents in Factories and Workshops, Parts I and II," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1540 (Nov. 20, 1941), pp. 556-557; No. 1541 (Nov. 27, 1941), pp. 572-573.

"British Medical Arrangements for Civil Defense," *Medical Care*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Winter Issue, 1941), pp. 7-17.

*Emergency Hospital Scheme; Equipment of Hospitals*, Ministry of Health, Circular 1849, H. M. Stationery Office, 1939, 18 pp.

"Emergency Hospital Scheme in Scotland," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1531 (Sept. 18, 1941), p. 455.

*Emergency Medical Services Instructions, Part I, Medical*

*Treatment and Special Centres*, June 1941, Ministry of Health, H. M. Stationery Office, August 1941.

"Extension of the Scope of National Assistance Programs in Great Britain," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 24-26.

"Health in Wartime Britain," *Canadian Welfare*, Vol. 17, No. 5 (October-November 1941), pp. 30-32.

"Health of Workers in Munition Factories," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1530 (Sept. 11, 1941), p. 443.

"Health, Welfare and First Aid in Factories," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1478 (Sept. 12, 1940), p. 507.

"Increase in Number of Factory Accidents," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1502 (Feb. 27, 1941), pp. 100-101.

*Industrial Health in War*, Emergency Health Research Board, H. M. Stationery Office, April 1940.

"Industrial Health in Wartime," *British Medical Journal*, No. 4148 (July 6, 1940), pp. 25-26.

"Industrial Medical Services in Great Britain; A Critical Survey," *British Medical Journal*, No. 4221 (Nov. 29, 1941), pp. 762-765.

*Memorandum for the Guidance of Medical Officers and Other Personnel at First-Aid Posts*, Ministry of Health, Emergency Medical Services Memo 4, H. M. Stationery Office, October 1939.

*Memorandum on Medical Supervision in Factories*, Factory Department Form 327, November 1940, London, 1941.

"National Health Insurance; Rehabilitation: Coordination of Hospitals," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1485 (Oct. 31, 1940), pp. 596-597, 599.

"New Workmen's Compensation Bill (Supplementary Allowances for All)," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1471 (July 25, 1940), pp. 419-421.

"The Organization of Safety Services in Industrial Undertakings in Great Britain," *Industrial Safety Survey* (November-December 1939), pp. 149-157.

"A Plan for the Social Services," *Public Administration*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (April-June 1941), pp. 114-127.

"Proposed Increase in Workmen's Compensation Weekly Payments," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1454 (Mar. 28, 1940), p. 200.

*Public Health and Social Services*, by D. H. Geffen and L. Farrer Brown, London, E. Arnold & Co., May 1940, 128 pp.

"Some War-Time Problems in Industrial Health," *Labour Management*, Vol. 22, No. 235 (February 1940), pp. 26-28.

*Statement Relating to the Emergency Hospital Organisation, First Aid Posts and Ambulances*, Ministry of Health, Cmd. 6061, H. M. Stationery Office, 1939, 23 pp.

"A Summary of the Workmen's Compensation Acts," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1505 (Mar. 20, 1941), pp. 136-137; No. 1506 (Mar. 27, 1941), pp. 148-149.

"Tuberculosis in the Factories—Doctor Expects Incidence of Disease to Increase during the War," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1529 (Sept. 4, 1941), p. 423.

*Workmen's Compensation*, by W. H. Thompson, London, Frederick Muller, Ltd., 1941, 48 pp.

"Workmen's Compensation and Allowances," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1502 (Feb. 27, 1941), pp. 97-98.

*Workmen's Compensation (Supplementary Allowances) Act, 1940*, 3 and 4 Geo. 6, Ch. 47, August 8, 1940, H. M. Stationery Office, 1940, 6 pp.

"The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementary Allowances) Act, 1940," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1477 (Sept. 5, 1940), pp. 493-495.

#### Other Countries

CANADA: "Canadian Social Services in War Time," *Survey Midmonthly*, Vol. 76, No. 3 (March 1940), pp. 94-96.

CANADA: "The Social Services in a Federal System. Crisis—and a Royal Commission," *The Social Service Review*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (December 1940), pp. 678-709.

CANADA: *War and the Social Services in Canada*, by Charlotte Whitton, American Public Welfare Association, 1941, 11 pp.

CANADA: "War Time Safety Problems in Canadian Industry," *Industrial Canada*, Vol. 41, No. 5 (September 1940), pp. 52-53.

FRANCE: "Wartime Medical Service in France," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 10 (Mar. 4, 1940), p. 224.

GERMANY: "El Servicio Médico del Seguro Social en Tiempo de Guerra en Alemania," *Informaciones Sociales*, Vol. 4, No. 9 (September 1940), pp. 781-785.

GERMANY: "Regulation of Medical Practice During the War," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 114, No. 3 (Jan. 20, 1940), p. 267.

GERMANY: "Wartime Medical Service in Germany," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 10 (Mar. 4, 1940), pp. 218-222.

NETHERLANDS: "Medical Treatment of Civilians in the Netherlands in Wartime," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (Oct. 16, 1939), pp. 73-74.

WEST AFRICA: "Workmen's Compensation in West Africa," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 43, No. 2 (February 1941), pp. 216-217.

#### Civilian War Relief and Compensation

*The Compensation of War Victims—Medical Aid, Compensation, and War Pensions*, International Labour Office, Studies and Reports, Series E, No. 6, 1940, 91 pp.

#### Great Britain

"Civilian Scheme Extended," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1494 (Jan. 2, 1941), p. 5.

"Civilian War Injuries," *The Accountant*, Vol. 103, No. 3447 (Dec. 28, 1940), p. 483.

*Emergency Relief Organization for Persons Rendered Homeless by Enemy Attack*, Scotland Department of Health, D. H. S. Memo. No. 300/1940, Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Office, 1940, 31 pp.

*Government Evacuation Scheme*, Ministry of Health, Circular 1841, H. M. Stationery Office, 1939, 13 pp.

"Payments for Injured Fire Watchers," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1510 (Apr. 24, 1941), pp. 193-195.

"Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1479 (Sept. 19, 1940), pp. 518-519, 527; No. 1480 (Sept. 26, 1940), pp. 536-538; No. 1481 (Oct. 3, 1940), pp. 548-551; No. 1482 (Oct. 10, 1940), pp. 553-554; No. 1483 (Oct. 17, 1940), pp. 565-567; No. 1486 (Nov. 7, 1940), pp. 601-602; No. 1487 (Nov. 14, 1940), pp. 613-615.

"State Aid for Civilian Air-Raid Casualties," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 29, No. 1477 (Sept. 5, 1940), p. 498.

#### France

"Compensation for War Disablement in France," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 8 (Feb. 19, 1940), pp. 168-169.

"Compensation for War Victims in France," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (Oct. 30, 1939), p. 132.

"The Compensation of War Victims: France," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 41, No. 2 (February 1940), pp. 152-165.

"Décret Relatif au Certificat d'Assurance Contre les Accidents du Travail Résultant de Faits de Guerre et aux Obligations Incombant aux Employeurs," *Journal Officiel* (June 1, 1940), p. 4110.

#### Other Countries

CANADA: "Canadian Pensions for War Disabilities," *Public Affairs*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (March 1941), pp. 112-117.

CANADA: "War Pensions in Canada. Members of Armed Forces, Seamen and Fishermen," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 24, No. 8 (May 20, 1940), pp. 172-178.

DENMARK: "War Risks Insurance in Denmark," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 42, Nos. 2-3 (August-September 1940), p. 144.

NETHERLANDS: "Compensation for War Injuries to Netherlands Seamen," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, Nos. 1-2 (Jan. 1-8, 1940), pp. 18-19.

#### Measures Affecting Special Groups

##### Women

"The Employment of Women Workers During the War," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 40, No. 6 (December 1939), pp. 795-807.

FRANCE: "Compulsory Employment of Women in France," *The Ministry of Labour Gazette*, Vol. 48, No. 4 (April 1940), p. 106.

FRANCE: "Wartime Requisitioning of Woman Workers in France," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 1373-1374.

FRANCE: "Women's Work: Wartime Protection of Maternity in France," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 3 (Jan. 15, 1940), p. 48.

GREAT BRITAIN: "Community Feeding in War Time," 2d ed., H. M. Stationery Office, 1941, 38 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN: *Handbook on the Organisation of Mobile Welfare Canteens*, by Mrs. William Paterson, London, Electrical Association for Women, 1940, 33 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN: "Married Women and the War," *The Accountant*, Vol. 105, No. 3498 (Dec. 20, 1941), pp. 317-319 (Tax Supplement).

GREAT BRITAIN: "New Conscription Proposals, How Women Will be Called Up," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1543 (Dec. 11, 1941), p. 593.

GREAT BRITAIN: *Women at Work*, by Mary Agnes Hamilton, London, G. Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1941, 188 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN: "Women's Pay," *The Economist*, Vol. 14, No. 5127 (Nov. 29, 1941), pp. 646-647.

#### Children

AUSTRALIA: "Australian Child-Endowment Act, 1941," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 53, No. 3 (September 1941), pp. 718-719.

AUSTRALIA: "Child Endowment in Australia," *National Insurance Gazette*, Vol. 30, No. 1535 (Oct. 16, 1941), p. 503.

CANADA: *Annual Report . . . Including the Old Age Pensions Branch, for the Fiscal Year 1939-1940*. Regina, King's Printer, 1941, 20 pp.

GERMANY: "Die Versorgung der Soldatenwaisen," *Deutsche Jugendhilfe*, Vol. 31, Nos. 10-11 (January-February 1940), pp. 273-284.

GREAT BRITAIN: "Billeting Allowances for Evacuated Children in Great Britain," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 51, No. 3 (September 1940), p. 579.

GREAT BRITAIN: "Protection of Children in Great Britain in Wartime," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 31, No. 11 (November 1941), pp. 1128-1134.

GREAT BRITAIN: "Rise in School-Leaving Age Postponed in Great Britain," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 1 (January 1940), p. 57.

#### Seamen

"War Risk Bonuses for Seamen," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 4 (Jan. 22, 1940), pp. 194-204.

INDIA: "War Risk Bonus for Seamen in India," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 4 (April 1940), p. 847.

PORTUGAL: "War Risk Bonuses for Portuguese Seamen," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (May 13, 1940), p. 158.

SWEDEN: "Seamen (War Insurance)," *Legislative Series*

1937, Sweden 4, International Labour Office, April 1940, 2 pp.

SWEDEN: "War Insurance for Swedish Seamen," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 73, No. 6 (Feb. 5, 1940), p. 115.

#### Government Employees

"The Position of Mobilised Public Servants," *International Labour Review*, Vol. 40, No. 6 (December 1939), pp. 807-819.

AUSTRALIA: *The Superannuation Fund (Superannuation Acts); Report of Actuary on His Investigation at the Expiration of the Third Quinquennium (30th June, 1940)*, Victoria, Melbourne, Government Printer, 1941, 11 pp.

CANADA: "Act Respecting Members of the Civil Service Who Enlist for Active Service in the Military, Naval or Air Forces of Canada or Great Britain During the Present War Between Great Britain and the German Reich," *Statutes of 1940*, Ch. 5, Alberta.

FRANCE: "Conditions d'Application du Code de la Famille aux Fonctionnaires et Agents de l'Etat," *Revue Generale des Accidents du Travail des Assurances Sociales et des Allocations Familiales*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (October 1940), pp. 1-16.

FRANCE: "Traitement des Fonctionnaires et Auxiliaires Mobilisés," *La Tribune des Fonctionnaires et des Retraites*, Serie de Guerre (May 18, 1940), p. 1.

GERMANY: "Allgemeine Anordnung für Gefolgschaftsmitglieder in öffentlichen Verwaltungen und Betrieben, Die aus dem Wehrdienst (Reichsarbeitsdienst) zurückkehren," *Die Ortskrankenkasse*, Vol. 28, Ed. A, No. 5 (March 1941), p. 88.

GERMANY: "Verordnung zur Sicherung der Überführung der Militäranwärter usw. in das Beamtenverhältnis vom 30 Dezember 1939," *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Vol. 20, No. 18 (June 25, 1940), p. II 190.

GREAT BRITAIN: "The Civil Service and the War," *Public Administration*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (October 1940), pp. 219-232.

GREAT BRITAIN: *Local Government Staffs (War Service) Act, 1939*, 2 and 3 Geo. 6, Ch. 94, H. M. Stationery Office, September 1939.

GREAT BRITAIN: *Local Government Superannuation Act, 2 and 3 Geo. 6*, Ch. 18, H. M. Stationery Office, 1939.

SWITZERLAND: "Wages of Mobilised Federal Employees in Switzerland," *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Apr. 8, 1940), pp. 42-43.

# Recent Publications in the Field of Social Security

## WAR AND SOCIAL SERVICES

**AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.** *Addresses Delivered at the 18th Annual Conference . . . Chicago, October 23, 24, 25, 1941.* Chicago: The Association, 1941. 154 pp. Processed.

Includes: Industry and Defense, by Floyd B. Odlum; English Local Government Officials in War, by W. J. Brown; Municipal Responsibilities in the Civil Defense Program, by T. Semmes Walmsley; The Problem of National Defense Migration, by Frank C. Osmers; and The Local Front in National Defense, by Paul V. McNutt.

**ANDERSON, MARY.** "Women in War Industry." *American Federationist*, Washington, Vol. 49, No. 3 (March 1942), pp. 18-19.

**CARMALT, CHURCHILL.** "Plan for a Labor Pool." *Personnel Journal*, New York, Vol. 20, No. 8 (February 1942), pp. 279-282.

The framework of a wartime plan for an "agency to coordinate, conserve and utilize manpower."

**COHEN, WILBUR J.** "Need for a Uniform National System of Unemployment Compensation." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 32, No. 1 (March 1942), pp. 36-40.

**CORSON, JOHN J.** "The United States Employment Service Under Federal Control." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 32, No. 1 (March 1942), pp. 33-35.

**CROSTHWAITE, AGNES, and BROWN, SIBYL CLEMENT.** "Our Hopes for Victory." *Social Work Today*, New York, Vol. 9, No. 4 (February 1942), pp. 7-10.

Functions of social workers in wartime England.

**DAVIS, SHELBY CULLOM.** *Your Career in Defense.* New York and London: Harper, 1942. 311 pp.

A review of existing job opportunities, in terms of persons and occupational fields.

"Federal Unemployment Compensation Plan Before Congress." *Economic Security Bulletin*, New York, Vol. 6, No. 2 (February 1942), pp. 1-4.

This and other articles analyze the Doughton bill (H. R. 6559) concerning "war displacement benefits."

**GAUNTLETT, PAMELA J.** "A Survey of the Problems of the Employment of Women in War-Time." *Labor Management*, London, Vol. 24, No. 257 (February 1942), pp. 23-28.

Dilution and training, wages and hours, transportation, shopping hours, provision of canteens, and the care of children are discussed in this analysis of British problems.

**GOODRICH, CARTER.** "Progress in Post-War Planning by the I. L. O." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 32, No. 1 (March 1942), pp. 27-30.

**GORDON, HENRIETTA L.** "The Impact of National Defense on Child Welfare." *The Family*, New York, Vol. 23, No. 1 (March 1942), pp. 3-8.

"Helping the War Jobless." *American Federationist*, Washington, Vol. 49, No. 3 (March 1942), pp. 22-23. Presents the case for wartime displacement benefits as advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

**HERRING, FRANK M.** "Planning for a Post-War Public Works Program." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 32, No. 1 (March 1942), pp. 19-23.

The objectives of a suitable post-war plan for maintaining full employment, as developed by the National Resources Planning Board.

**LEVINE, LOUIS.** "Employers Must Budget Labor." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 32, No. 1 (March 1942), pp. 23-26.

**McMICHAEL, DOROTHY.** "John Doe in the Fight for Freedom." *Social Work Today*, New York, Vol. 9, No. 4 (February 1942), pp. 17-20.

Presents and illustrates the thesis that "economic security for the masses of the people is national defense."

"Manpower for War." *American Federationist*, Washington, Vol. 49, No. 3 (March 1942), pp. 8-9 ff.

Includes recommendations concerning allocation of labor, special unemployment compensation benefits, and training for defense industries.

**MAY, GEOFFREY.** "Mobilizing Social Services for War." *Social Work Today*, New York, Vol. 9, No. 4 (February 1942), pp. 11-13.

Reviews developments in the emergency services of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, the Bureau of Employment Security, and other agencies.

**NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC.** *Military Service of Employees, January 1942.* New York: The Board, 1942. 32 pp. (Management Research Memorandum No. 10).

Plans of 23 companies for protecting rights of employees in military service, including reemployment, extra pay, benefits under group life insurance, and the payment of the employees' insurance premiums.

**NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION.** *Guides for Post-War Planning.* Washington: The Association, 1941. 31 pp. (Planning Pamphlets, No. 8).

A review of prospects and proposals for full employment. "Pressure Group Curse a Menace to American Social Security." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 16, No. 3 (March 1942), pp. 1 ff.

Attitude of the American Association for Social Security toward President Roosevelt's recommendations in the budget message of January 1942, with emphasis on temporary war-displacement benefits.

"Training for Nurses (National Defense)." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 57, No. 9 (Feb. 27, 1942), pp. 307-311.

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS. *City Problems of 1942; The Annual Proceedings . . .* Washington, D. C., January 12, 14, 1942. Edited by Paul V. Betters. Washington: The Conference, 1942. 175 pp.

Includes the following addresses: The Role of Civilian Defense (British Experience), by Malcolm MacDonald; Defense and Employment, by Howard O. Hunter; and The Defense Labor Problem, by Sidney Hillman.

WITTE, EDWIN E. "Federalization' of Unemployment Compensation?" *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 32, No. 1 (March 1942), pp. 41-48.

Arguments for and against a national system.

## GENERAL

ADAMS, EDWARD W. "Constitutional Law—State Control of Interstate Migration of Indigents." *Michigan Law Review*, Ann Arbor, Vol. 40, No. 5 (March 1942), pp. 711-733.

The background of recent United States migration, legal, and constitutional issues, and suggested recommendations for legislation. Includes an analysis of the issues in *Edwards v. California*, 62 S. Ct. 164 (1941).

BROWN, JEAN COLLIER. *Concerns of Household Workers; Program With Household Workers in the Y. W. C. A.*, New York: The Womans Press, 1941. 167 pp.

A review of the present status of domestic workers in the United States, including occupational and economic characteristics, employment problems, and legislative programs for better working conditions. Includes an annotated bibliography.

"Constitutional Law—State Statute Penalizing Bringing Non-resident Indigents Into State." *University of Chicago Law Review*, Chicago, Vol. 9, No. 2 (February 1942), pp. 334-339. (Recent cases.)

A note on *Edwards v. California*, 62 S. Ct. 164 (1941).

DOWSETT, WILFRED T. "Child Endowment and Income Tax Exemptions." *Economic Record*, Melbourne, Australia, Vol. 17, No. 33 (December 1941), pp. 239-247.

Compares the Australian Federal Child Endowment bill of 1941 with similar proposals, particularly with the system of deductions from income tax for each child.

KEOHANE, MARY PIETERS, and KEOHANE, ROBERT E. *Exploring Your Community*. New York and Chicago: Harcourt, Brace, 1941. 529 pp.

A high school text which includes chapters on welfare and health services.

LORWIN, LEWIS L. "The Problem of the Twentieth Century: 'How May Social Security Be Placed on a Basis of Economic Security?'" *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 32, No. 1 (March 1942), pp. 26-27.

STACK, MAURICE. "The Meaning of Social Security." *Journal of Comparative Legislation and International*

*Law*, London, 3d Series, Vol. 23, Pt. 4 (November 1941), pp. 113-129.

A note on the history of the term "social security" in recent official utterances, and a discussion of its meaning as exemplified in the laws of the United States and New Zealand and in the standards of social insurance and assistance developed by the I. L. O.

TAYLOR, HORACE, and ASSOCIATES. *Main Currents in Modern Economic Life*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1941. 2 vols. Processed.

A college text, including chapters on unemployment, social security, relief, and housing.

WEIHOFEN, HENRY P. "The Ghost Clause Walks Again." *Rocky Mountain Law Review*, Boulder, Colo., Vol. 14, No. 2 (February 1942), pp. 77-85.

Discusses the case of *Edwards v. California*, 62 S. Ct. 164 (1941), as tending to revive the privileges and immunities clause of the Constitution.

## OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

"An Investigation by the Economics Committee of the Possibilities of Establishing a Pension Plan for Members of the American Dental Association." *Journal of the American Dental Association*, Chicago, Vol. 29, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 146-150.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. *Installing the Pension Trust*. Montpelier, Vt., 1941. 48 pp. Looseleaf.

POGGE, O. C. "Reducing Employer Investigations." *Economic Security Bulletin*, New York, Vol. 6, No. 2 (February 1942), pp. 10-11.

Describes briefly a recently developed voluntary procedure whereby employers may report monthly on wages earned by old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries.

"Survivor Payments." *Monthly Review of the Railroad Retirement Board*, Washington, Vol. 3, No. 2 (February 1942), pp. 31-35. Processed.

An analysis of 1941 payments under the three types of survivor benefits provided by the Railroad Retirement Acts.

## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

BRENNAN, J. P. "Farm Labor Problems." *Montana Unemployment Compensation Review*, Helena, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Feb. 15, 1942), pp. 2-4.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. "Annual Review of the Trend of Employment and Payrolls, Average Weekly Earnings, and Hours of Work in Illinois Industry for the Year of 1941." *Illinois Labor Bulletin*, Chicago, Vol. 2, No. 7 (Jan. 31, 1942), pp. 3-6.

JAHODE, MARIE. "Incentives to Work; A Study of Unemployed Adults in a Special Situation." *Occupational Psychology*, London, Vol. 16, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 20-30.

A study of 400 unemployed miners in a Quaker cooperative in Wales, the purpose of which was "to organize, direct, and finance" the production of goods for their own subsistence.

"Labor Dispute" and Unemployment Compensation." *Indiana Law Journal*, Bloomington, Vol. 17, No. 3 (February 1942), pp. 250-252. (Notes and comments.)

A note on *Barnes v. Hall*, 285 Ky. 160, 146 S. W. (2d) 929 (1940).

MEEHAN, WILLIAM C. "A Plan for Interstate Claims." *Bulletin of the Unemployment Compensation Department, Connecticut State Department of Labor*, Hartford, Vol. 7, No. 2 (February 1942), p. 2.

MYERS, CHARLES A., and MACLAURIN, W. RUPERT. "After Unemployment Benefits Are Exhausted." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Cambridge, Mass., Vol. 56, No. 2 (February 1942), pp. 231-255.

Data on and analysis of the nature and duration of unemployment of 208 New England workers after unemployment benefit payments were exhausted. Includes bibliographic information on adequacy of benefits.

PILMAIER, CARL J. "Charging Benefit Payments to Employer's Accounts." *The Observer* (Iowa Employment Security Commission), Vol. 3, No. 8 (February 1942), pp. 10-12. Processed.

SCHMIDT, EMERSON P.; HOFFMAN, CHARLES L.; and WITTE, EDWIN E. "Incentive Taxation With Special Reference to Unemployment." *Proceedings of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Conference . . . October 13-14, 1941. . . Washington*: National Tax Association, 1941, pp. 464-483.

TIBBITS, F. LYMAN. *Occupation Guidance for Youth*. Norman, Okla.: Harlow Publishing Corp., 1940-41. ("Harlow Home Room Series.")

A series of eight pamphlets, each covering a broad occupational field.

## PUBLIC WELFARE AND RELIEF

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION. *The Public Welfare Directory, 1942*. Ralph E. Spear, editor. Chicago: The Association, 1942. 219 pp.

Lists Federal, State, and local public welfare agencies in cities of 30,000 or more, and Canadian public agencies. Includes directions for obtaining different types of information, for each State, and explanations of interstate correspondence procedures, the disclosure of old-age and survivors insurance information to agencies, and inquiries relating to the selective service program.

BELMONT, LEONTINE P. "Case Work Techniques in Work With the Blind." *The Family*, New York, Vol. 23, No. 1 (March 1942), pp. 8-14.

BOST, MRS. W. T. "1941 Leaves Welfare Services Facing Greater Responsibility." *Public Welfare News*, Raleigh, N. C., Vol. 4, No. 3 (January 1942), pp. 1-2.

A review of the activities of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare during 1941.

CREPEAU, HENRY J. *Rhode Island: A History of Child Welfare Planning; Being an Analysis of Public Efforts to Make Legal Provisions for Children in Need of Special Care*. (Ph. D. Thesis, Catholic University.) Washington: Catholic University of America Press, 1941. 340 pp.

GLOGAU, ADELE R. "Practical Counseling in Family Budgeting in a Public Department." *The Family*, New York, Vol. 23, No. 1 (March 1942), pp. 23-29.

GOLDBERG, W. A. *Homes for the Aged: Forms and Procedures for Effective Administration*. Chicago: Public Welfare Consultants, 1941. 150 pp. Processed. (Studies in Public Welfare, Series A, Bulletin No. 4.)

HUZAR, ELIAS. "Legislative Control Over Administration: Congress and the W. P. A." *American Political Science Review*, Menasha, Wis., Vol. 36, No. 1 (February 1942), pp. 51-67.

WHITE, R. CLYDE. *Social Work*. Boston: Bellman Publishing Co., Inc., 1941. 28 pp. Processed. (Vocational and Professional Monographs, No. 19.)

A discussion of social work as a profession.

## HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

BRINTON, H. P.; JOHNSTON, D. C.; and THOMPSON, E. O. "Dental Status of Adult Male Mine and Smelter Workers." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 57, No. 7 (Feb. 13, 1942), pp. 218-228.

BROWN, MARTIN W.; CLARK, KATHARINE G.; and TAYLOR, PERRY R. *How to Organize Group Health Plans*. Boston: Joint Committee of the Twentieth Century Fund and the Good Will Fund; and Medical Administration Service, Inc., February 1942. 72 pp. (Order from Edward A. Filene Good Will Fund, 31 Milk St., Boston.)

Includes chapters on legal principles and problems of organizing group medical plans, general principles of membership, methods of enrollment, and finance.

"Directory of Full-Time Local Health Officers, 1942." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 57, No. 10 (Mar. 6, 1942), pp. 328-360.

"The Medical Profession in New Zealand and Social Security Medical Services." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 118, No. 4 (Jan. 24, 1942), pp. 314-315. (Foreign letters.)

"Outpatient Care for the Needy—Part I." *Hospitals*, Chicago, Vol. 16, No. 3 (March 1942), pp. 89-95.

A statement by the Joint Committee of the American Hospital Association and the American Public Welfare Association concerning "policies that should govern the use of tax funds for the care in nongovernmental outpatient departments of patients who are public responsibilities." Discusses the development of such service in the United States, with data from several localities.